

Windsor reveals payment secret

Reagan-Gorbachov summit ends after surprise final talks

Smiles and a handshake as leaders part

● President Reagan and Mr Gorbachov ended their summit talks in Reykjavik last night after an unexpected extension to their two-day meeting

● They left the Hofdi House in darkness after a four-hour session with their foreign ministers. Neither would comment as they left

● However, the two leaders smiled and shook hands before getting into their cars and being driven away. Mr Reagan headed for the airport

● Earlier there was a row over a Soviet spokesman breaking a news blackout by revealing that the two sides were close to an historic arms agreement

From Michael Binyon and Christopher Walker.

President Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachov appeared to be on the verge of substantial progress on a range of arms control issues as the summit talks ended last night as the leaders smiled and shook hands after more than eleven hours of protracted and apparently tough negotiations.

As the two leaders, accompanied by their foreign ministers and close advisers, overran the summit timetable, it appeared that major sticking points had held earlier hopes for rapid progress on guidelines for their Geneva arms control negotiations.

Despite the news blackout imposed by both governments, Mr Yevgeny Velikhov, a senior member of the Soviet arms negotiating team infuriated the American side by claiming—as the talks were in progress—that the two governments were closer than ever before to an arms control agreement.

The US Government claimed this was a blatant effort by

the Soviet side to pressure the Americans to sign a quick agreement.

The dramatic news of the extension to the meeting was given by a confident-looking President Reagan as he accompanied Mr Gorbachov to his limousine at the close of what had initially been described as the last of three sessions in the small, wooden house by the Atlantic Ocean.

President Reagan, said to be "hanging tough" on his strate-

Reagan's controversial plans for development of an American space-based missile defence system.

Before any new offers made during the intense negotiations at the Reykjavik summit, the US side was calling for an overall limit of 7,500 on long-range nuclear missiles, while the Soviet side proposed a limit of 8,000.

After public statements from the Soviet side that substantial progress had been made, the White House confirmed that "some progress" had been made by yesterday morning, but gave an indication that a gap still had to be bridged before any kind of agreement could be reached.

It appears that public expectations and the momentum of the talks has pushed both leaders into striving for agreements in Iceland, rather than "impulses" for further talks. Mr Reagan has clearly been forced into negotiating actual specifics and has kept Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, with him for most of the talks. During the lunch interval yesterday Mr Shultz had a separate unscheduled session with Mr Edward Shevardnadze, his Soviet opposite number.

Originally there has been no plans for any joint communiqué or announcement, though the US side was now prepared for one.

Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the two leaders had still not fixed any date for a full-scale summit in Washington, which the Americans have insisted on from the start.

Mr Gorbachov had made plans to hold a press conference yesterday afternoon, though the time for this fell further and further behind as the talks dragged on.

Mr George Arbatov, one of Mr Gorbachov's closest advisers on Soviet-American relations, angered the US side when he leaked details of what he claimed was a "historic" new negotiating proposal for nuclear weapons cuts put forward by the Kremlin.



Together: President Reagan and Mr Gorbachov in Reykjavik yesterday.

According to Mr Arbatov, the new offer involved deep cuts in strategic nuclear missiles.

It was also understood to have involved new proposals in the medium-range missile field and to have been brought to Reykjavik by Mr Gorbachov in an effort to secure progress at the Geneva negotiations.

Mr Reagan is planning to give a national television broadcast tonight explaining what had been discussed and achieved at Reykjavik. He decided not to make an immediate report to Congress, which was not in session as today is a public holiday in the US.

Mr Shultz and Mrs Rozanne Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, were flying to Brussels soon after the talks to brief the NATO allies. General Edward Rowley and Mr Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency were going to Asia to brief Japan and America's other Pacific partners.

Mr Reagan, who has had gruelling intensive talks, promised before he began he would not "give away the store" at Reykjavik. The Americans have indicated in advance they had very little room for manoeuvre and there were few fields in which they were winning to make concessions.

However, it appears that most progress has been made in the three issues grouped



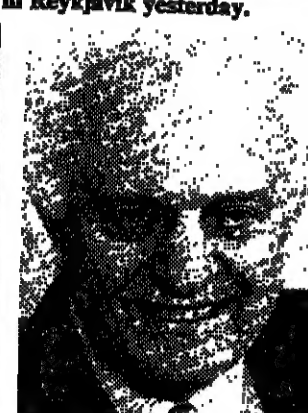
Mr Shultz and Mr Shevardnadze: called into final round.

together that did not include arms control. They are regional, bilateral and human rights questions. However, the US has poured cold water on reports that some Soviet troops are being pulled out of Afghanistan, suggesting that this is little more than a public relations exercise and does not represent a commitment to a specific timetable for full withdrawal.

When alone the two men sat in comfortable leather armchairs in the corner of a modern Scandinavian-style room with only interpreters present.

The transformation from what had been described as a preparatory meeting into a full-scale summit negotiating session was something predicted by Soviet sources from the day that the Reykjavik meeting was announced.

Another early hint of a positive outcome came when



Icelandic officials began hastily removing posters for the Rambo-style American film, Top Gun, showing at a Reykjavik cinema close to the press centre set up in two school buildings.

It was announced that Mr Gorbachov wanted the cinema to stage a special press conference which a limited number of 350 newsmen would be permitted to attend.

Senior Soviet officials scrutinised accreditation carefully to exclude Jewish activists and other anti-Soviet pressure groups who have arrived in Reykjavik.

Before the summit closed the Icelandic authorities announced that coastguards had boarded the Greenspeace protest ship, Sirius, as it attempted to sail illegally towards Reykjavik harbour, where the large Russian delegation is housed on a cruise liner.

Aid pours in as Salvador quake toll tops 350

San Salvador (AP) — Tired rescue workers toiled under a broiling tropical sun for a second full day yesterday, hoping to find more survivors from the devastating earthquake that ravaged the capital of El Salvador on Friday.

The International Red Cross said that about 350 people died and 6,800 were injured. Thirty people were still believed to be buried alive. The organization also said that the homes of more than 40,000 families had been damaged, affecting some 200,000 people, and about 600 victims were being treated in hospital.

President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador said on Saturday night that 300 people were known to have died and 6,500 were injured, but many more victims were still believed to be buried under the wreckage of several buildings.

Relief supplies started yesterday to pour in from all round the world.

Meanwhile, rescuers pulled at least 24 survivors from two shattered buildings on Saturday and worked through the night under the glare of lights in hopes of finding others believed to be still alive, even

as aftershocks continued to rock the city.

Two children and a woman were pulled alive late on Saturday night from the rubble of the Ruben Dario office building, a five-storey city-centre landmark that collapsed in the first, strong shock.

Dr Antonio Silva Carranza, a member of a volunteer Guatemalan rescue squad, said the three were found buried under rubble on what had been the third floor of the building, one of at least seven large buildings toppled by the earthquake.

Troops and police patrolled to stop looting and clear the way for rescue workers.

President Duarte, who has declared a national emergency, said: "We do not know how many more are in the ruins of buildings and houses in the affected zone."

Left-wing rebels fighting a seven-year war against the American-supported Government, declared an indefinite ceasefire because of the earthquake.

The presidential palace, US Embassy, six main hospitals and several schools were severely damaged.

Continued on page 18, col 7

Racing on Sundays a firm bet

By Richard Evans Political Correspondent

Sunday horse racing and betting in Britain look set to be legalized by the end of the decade after a significant shift in Government thinking.

Ministers, including Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, are for the first time saying they see no reason why racegoers should be barred from enjoying the home equivalent of last Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in Paris which the British horse Dancing Brave won.

While a commitment to Sunday racing is unlikely to appear in the Conservative manifesto, senior Cabinet ministers are now talking of backing a private member's Bill.

The move towards regular Sunday racing is likely to anger church leaders and the "keep Sunday special" lobby which helped to defeat attempts to change Sunday shopping laws.

But with Ireland, given its strong religious traditions, having successfully introduced Sunday racing last year, they are likely to face an uphill task in thwarting such a popular move.

In theory, there is nothing to stop racing taking place on

RUC 'hit squad' denied

By Our Political Correspondent

The Government was under growing pressure last night to make a statement after claims that an undercover RUC "death squad" shot and killed six unarmed people in Ulster four years ago.

Mr Peter Archer, the shadow Northern Ireland Secretary, said yesterday that he would be demanding an "immediate public statement" in the light of the "disturbing and extraordinary" claims.

Last night, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland at the time, denied the allegations. "There was no question to my knowledge, and I would have known, of a special hit squad he said."

The killings in South Armagh were investigated by Mr John Stalker, deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester, prior to his suspension.

The Observer claimed yesterday that one RUC mobile support unit was essentially a potential death squad of two dozen men who killed selected IRA targets.

Mr Archer plans to write to Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, asking for "an immediate public statement about the alleged operation of so-called 'death squads' by the RUC."

Tomorrow



Back to the future...

It's a renaissance in more ways than one: London is fighting back in the international fashion war and renaissance styles point the way ahead. Suzy Menkes makes a critical assessment of the spring collections

Portfolio

● The weekly £8,000 prize in The Times Portfolio Gold competition was shared by Maj Gen H.S.R. Watson, of Aylesbury, Bucks, and Mr R. Tobin, of London NW2. ● Saturday's daily prize of £8,000, double the usual amount because there was no winner on Friday, was won outright by Mrs Pat Summers, of Headington, Oxford. Details, page 3. ● There is another £4,000 to be won today. Portfolio list, page 24; rules and how to play, page 18.

TIMES BUSINESS

Rates 'pause'

A rise in base rates before the Chancellor's Mansion House speech on Thursday seems unlikely. Page 19

TIMES SPORT

Rugby change

Rugby Union's International Board announced minor changes to its code of amateurism. Page 34

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Queen brings new warmth to Peking

From Alan Hamilton Peking

Smiling broadly and clearly relishing the historic moment, the first British monarch to set foot in the Middle Kingdom stepped from a British Airways Tristar at Peking's Shoudu airport yesterday.

Her presence sets a seal on Anglo-Chinese relations which, for the first time in two centuries, are as warm and unclouded as the balmy Peking autumn afternoon.

Sixteen hours out from London, and after a refuelling stop at Muscat, the Tristar whispered down through the dusty air at the far end of the airport and, with the Queen's standard hoisted above the cockpit, taxied grandly to stop at precisely 5 pm before the official welcoming party which, although small in numbers, was unusually great in eminence.

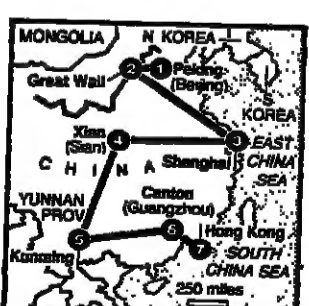
Steps were wheeled out, followed by a man with a rolled-up red carpet on a baggage trolley. The Duke of Edinburgh, who had arrived from Tokyo half an hour beforehand, entered the air-



The Queen arriving in Peking and the stages of visit.

craft accompanied by the British Ambassador in Peking, Sir Richard Evans. Minutes later the Queen, dressed in a black and yellow silk linen outfit with a broad-brimmed white hat, stepped out, waved, and paused at the top of the steps to digest a sight which rarely greets her on her arrival in foreign lands.

There were no crowds, indeed there was a silence, because the official ceremony of welcome does not take place until today. The Chinese, in their infinite politeness, realize that most of their distinguished visitors have come at least as far as Marco



Map showing the Queen's route from London to Peking.

Polo, and they do not burden them with pomp the moment their jet-lagged bodies touch earth. Nor was there bunting: twenty-five flagpoles that would have billowed red in the days of Mao stood bleakly unadorned.

The Chinese did not show the best side of the airport. The old building is reserved for ceremonial arrivals since a spanking new, but still heavily underused international terminal, was built some distance away. The old building's slabby Russian Gothic wears an air of having seen better days.

But there was no mistaking

the high regard in which the Queen is held. She was greeted with an unusually high level of protocol. Her welcoming party included four government ministers led by the foreign minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, two tiny children who presented bouquets, and the portly official figure of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

As the Queen walked down the line of handshakes she disappeared from the view of the 250 British, Commonwealth, Chinese and Hong Kong journalists corralled on the tarmac near by — at 5 feet 3 inches she is even more diminutive than the average Chinese man.

As a small indication of China's changing direction, all the Queen's hosts were wearing western suits, with barely a single button-up Mao jacket to be seen, although their wives clung to the tradition of trousers rather than skirts.

In a matter of minutes the official pleasantries were over, and the Queen was ushered to her car, about which there had

Continued on page 18, col 1

Lawson ready to sell 32% stake in BP

The Government is almost certain to sell its 32 per cent stake in BP before the next election after legal advice which clears a major obstacle. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, has been told that sufficient time has already elapsed since the Government promised not to sell any more BP shares "in the foreseeable future". Selling the remaining holding could finance an income tax cut of 3p in the pound. Details, page 19.

Salmon hooked on high-tech

By a Special Correspondent

laughing all the way from the river bank to the bank. Scotland's world famous salmon rivers are short of water after more than two months with no appreciable rainfall in one of the driest autumns for more than 100 years.

On the middle and upper reaches of the Tay, famed for its quality fishing, water levels are agonizingly low and anglers who pay up to £2,000 a week to fish prestige beats at this normally prime time of year are out of luck.

While the anglers are furious at the poaching bonanza, bailiffs are hard-pressed to cope not only with professional gangs but with scores of "enthusiastic amateurs". A spokesman said that many fish are disposed of in no questions asked "deals at the back doors of hotels".

On the lower stretches of the River Don, in Aberdeenshire, several pools with large numbers of fish are being watched. Night patrols are also being stepped up on the River

Salmon poachers using high-technology are believed to be netting a small fortune in raids on Scotland's rain-starved rivers.

Some are estimated to be making hundreds of pounds a night in planned attacks on shallow pools holding scores of fresh-run salmon unable to get upstream because of the lack of water.

At least two of the gangs are said to be equipped with two-way radios and the latest night sights. A water bailiff in Perthshire said: "They are

Hume call to review IRA case

By Trudi McIntosh

Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, in a letter to The Times today urges Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, to consider the possibility of referring back to the Court of Appeal cases such as those of the Maguire Seven and the Guildford bombings.

His letter reinforces one from Lord Scarman, on October 7, criticizing pre-trial procedures and questioning whether recent reforms in police procedure and in prosecution were sufficient.

Lord Scarman suggested the possibility of judicial control of the pre-trial process, as in France. More than 200 MPs from all parties have signed an early-day motion for debate when Parliament resumes, suggesting that a serious miscarriage of justice took place in the aftermath of the Guildford public house bombing, in 1974, for which four people are still in prison and seven have completed sentences.

The Home Secretary has the legal power to have such cases reviewed "if he thinks fit".

Mrs Annie Maguire and her husband, Patrick, who lived in Kilburn, north London, received 14-year prison terms for being involved with "Auntie Annie's bomb factory" in west London, alleged to have been the source of the bombs. Her sons, Patrick and Vincent, received five and four-year terms. Sean Smyth and Giuseppe Conlon (2 years each, and Patrick O'Neill, eight years.

None of them had been under suspicion for terrorist activity before.

Leading article and letters, page 15

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NEWS SUMMARY

Yard to see man about Saudi leak

Detectives from Scotland Yard's serious crimes branch have centred their investigation into the leak of a confidential Foreign Office dispatch on a former employee of the Bank of England, now working for the *New Statesman* magazine (Nicholas Beeston writes).

Mr Patrick Forbes, aged 25, who is on holiday in California, worked in the Middle Eastern branch of the bank's international division until March 1985 when he moved to the magazine. He is expected to be questioned by police when he returns to London next month.

The dispatch, part of a valedictory letter from Sir James Craig, the former ambassador to Saudi Arabia, to Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, was banned from publication in the magazine by a High Court injunction. It was printed in full in the *Glasgow Herald* last Thursday.

On Friday, Sir Thomas Hetherington, Director of Public Prosecutions, instructed Scotland Yard to investigate for a possible breach of the Official Secrets Act, and theft.

Government spokesmen dismissed reports that the visit to Saudi Arabia next month by the Prince and Princess of Wales had been jeopardized, and that a multi-million pound Tornado aircraft deal may have been imperilled.

£3m cocaine haul

Customs officers yesterday seized one of the biggest hauls of cocaine found in Britain, and smashed an international drugs smuggling ring.

More than 15 kilograms of powdered cocaine, with a street value of £3 million, was found in champagne bottles at Heathrow Airport.

The drugs were seized as four young women arrived in London on a lunchtime flight from Paris.

Customs officers had been trailing a gang for six months in a top-level operation codenamed "Rakindale".

Four women and two men were arrested and searches were made at premises in London and Harwich, soon after, when guns were found.

Drug war on radio

BBC Radio One is running a week-long campaign against drug abuse, starting on Wednesday (Jonathan Miller writes).

The effort, directed at young listeners, will include special programmes and more than 100 bulletins promoting a free telephone number (0800 500 900) to call for advice.

Last year more than 4,000 sought help.

The campaign will begin with a 45-minute programme for which more than 100 young people were interviewed about their drug experiences.

Cottagers to fight

People living in a terrace of cottages at Trewellard, Cornwall, owned by the Georv tin mine, Pendennis, which closed earlier this year, are prepared to go to the European Court of Human Rights to fight an eviction order from the mine owners.

Seven of the 10 cottages are occupied and the residents, including former employees and the elderly widow of a tin miner, have been told they must leave by the end of the month. The owners want to sell the cottages for £300,000 to pay for pumping operations to keep the mine dry.

Pupils 'ill-prepared'

Three out of five school-leavers feel their education did little to prepare them for the real world, a survey by the Manpower Services Commission has shown. The survey was conducted among teenagers a year beyond the school leaving age of 16.

Even among those who had found jobs, the figure was the same, 59 per cent. Among those still in full-time education, more than half those interviewed (52 per cent) held the same view.

However, 55 per cent of the sample believed school had taught them things that would be useful in a job, 52 per cent that it had given them confidence to make decisions and only 11 per cent that it had been "a waste of time".

Hunt for attackers

Police are investigating an attack and attempted robbery on Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the Labour Party, at Euston railway station in central London a week ago.

According to Mr Hattersley, he was approached by a young man and sworn at as he was trying to make a telephone call. He was sprayed with beer, spat on by a girl who joined the youth and his briefcase was seized. Mr Hattersley recovered his briefcase.



Jobs for country folk

A total of 1,136 jobs for the long-term unemployed in rural areas have been created under a scheme launched jointly last February by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of the Environment (John Young, Agriculture Correspondent writes).

The Farm and Countryside Initiative was established to assist environmental projects which would provide jobs and benefit the local community.

The latest project to be approved is the repair of flood damage caused by a hurricane in Arkenburghdale, North Yorkshire, with help from the National Westminster Bank.

Pathology pay claim

Six pathologists in London, who are on 24-hour call to assist at the scene of suspicious deaths, are demanding a salary increase backdated to 1981.

The pathologists, members of the British Medical Association's forensic science committee, want their pay to be brought into line with the rest of England and Wales.

Under a 1981 agreement, doctors outside London who investigate suspicious deaths are paid a call-out fee and a retainer to cover their 24-hour availability.

MPs may vote on all-day pub hours

By Craig Seton

The Commons was asked to decide whether Birmingham should become the first city in Britain where public houses and clubs can officially remain open all day.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Conservative MP for Birmingham Selly Oak, believes that the city council's plan for 10am to midnight opening hours would receive widespread support if Parliament was asked to approve.

The council wants all-day opening hours, at least for a trial period, to promote its image as an international centre for big sporting events and conventions.

Last night Mr Neville Bosworth, leader of the Conservative opposition on the council, said: "The licensing laws are out of date. We are restricted compared to other countries. We want a discretion granted to licencees

and restaurant owners to choose when they want to open. It would be bound to increase the number of tourists."

The council will hear on Friday, when the International Olympic Committee meets in Lausanne, whether its bid to stage the 1992 Olympic Games has succeeded. They believe that more flexible licensing hours are vital if the city is to stand

any chance of holding large international events.

Mr Beaumont-Dark said: "They might well have to go to Parliament for permission, but I'd certainly support such a Bill, and I know many other Conservative MPs would too."

"You cannot have the kind of licensing hours we have at the moment, and at the same time expect hundreds of thousands of visitors to come to our city. Our present licensing

laws are archaic and rather silly."

Since the huge decline in manufacturing industry in the 1970s, the city has concentrated more on creating prosperity and jobs in the service sector.

The National Exhibition Centre, the largest in Britain, attracts more than £60 million a year into the local economy, and the city is planning to build a £105 million convention centre.

Thatcher set to bring new blood into Lords

By Sheila Gann, Political Staff

Mrs Margaret Thatcher is expected to sanction the creation of at least 12 new peers shortly to bring new blood into the House of Lords.

The Labour Party has been campaigning for the ennoblement of younger "working peers" to take some of the weight of the Government's heavy legislative programme off its present front bench spokesmen, many of whom are in their 70s.

But irritation at a string of defeats inflicted on the Government by the Lords made the Prime Minister reluctant to give in.

She is now believed to accept that ennobling a new batch of peers may help quell the rebellious grumbles and will recommend to the Queen that six new Labour peers be created.

The practice is for that to be matched by at least equal numbers of Conservative peers and one more for the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance.

The new peers, to be announced later this year, are likely to come from outside Westminster because Mrs Thatcher will not want to cause by-elections.

They will have a proven record in local government, business and on public bodies.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhyn, Labour's leader in the Lords, is keen to have fresh faces beside him with expertise in specific subjects, such as agriculture and the law, rather than pensioned-off MPs.

The Government has recently reshuffled its front bench to promote younger peers. The three new whips are Lord Beaverbrook, aged 34, Lord Heslth, aged 35, and the Earl of Dundee, aged 37. The Earl of Calthorpe, aged 37, is a Home Office minister, and Lord Skelmersdale, aged 41, is an environment minister.

They are faced across the chamber with Labour spokesmen such as Lord John Mackie, aged 78, and Lord Elwyn-Jones, aged 76.

The increased workload has

taken its toll on ageing peers. Thirty-three Labour peers have died since 1982, with only 21 new entrants. Many others can no longer attend through ill health.

In theory, government Bills should pass unscathed through the Lords because the hereditary peers give the Conservatives a large in-built majority. The representation is: Conservatives 523; Labour 124; Alliance 85; cross-benchers 275; bishops and archbishops 26; and 147 others.

But this year Labour, Alliance, cross-benchers, and a few renegade Conservatives, united to force through changes to key pieces of legislation, such as the Social Security Bill.

Many Bills have also been virtually rewritten, or had new powers added, in spite of threats from the Government that it will not allow the Lords to wreck legislation.

The Education Bill, originally a modest measure to give parents more say on governing bodies, has become one of the Government's most contentious pieces of legislation. The Dockyard Services Bill was radically changed with new rights added for Devonport and Rosyth.

So many new clauses are expected to be added to the Financial Services Bill, aimed at investment protection, in the next two weeks as to make it almost unrecognizable.

A backlog of Bills has meant the Lords sitting three weeks longer than the Commons this summer. The sitting hours have risen from about 20 hours a week last year to more than 34 hours a week this year, with the number of late-night sittings almost doubled.

There is also pressure to start off more Bills in the Lords so that the workload is more fairly distributed throughout the parliamentary year.

At present the Lords are

landed towards the end of the session with a mass of complex legislation, much of which has never been debated.

Chairman still needed for warships inquiry

By Peter Davenport, Defence Correspondent

The Government is still unable to name a chairman to launch an investigation into the future design of Royal Navy warships, four months after the resignation of the man who was originally appointed.

The Ministry of Defence is finding it difficult to appoint someone who will be accepted as impartial by all parties, to consider the merits of the short, fat ship against the traditional sleek, slim warship.

Sources at the ministry say that the Government is anxious not to repeat the debacle surrounding the appointment, and subsequent resignation, within three weeks, of Professor John Caldwell, president of the Royal Institution of Naval Architects.

It is understood that discussions are under way with a candidate who would be acceptable, and, if successful,

his name may be announced within weeks.

The call for an independent inquiry was made in the recommendations of an unofficial committee, set up in April 1985 and chaired by Lord Hill-Norton, Admiral of the Fleet, which reported in May.

The committee criticized the reasoning behind the rejection of the Thornycroft-Giles short, fat hull design concept by the Defence Scientific Advisory Council in 1983. It said that the design for ships up to destroyer size merited more serious consideration because of increased performance capabilities and cost savings.

The Hill-Norton report said that the inquiry, which it recommended should be chaired by a Judge or QC, should report "urgently" to the Prime Minister.

Professor Caldwell resigned after his impartiality was questioned.



Terry White, a member of the Hastings and St Leonards Bowmen, taking aim with his longbow as part of the Hastings festival at the town's castle yesterday. (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

Forgotten rights for prisoners

By Peter Evans

Prison governors can allow convicted inmates use of their own furniture and have their cells cleaned for them, all for a set charge. The privilege is brought to light by a working guide to the prison rules, published today by the Prison Reform Trust.

Few if any prisoners know about the rule, which could add an extra touch of luxury to the creature comforts already allowed. Unconvicted prisoners can also have a half bottle of wine brought in, provided it accompanies a meal delivered to them.

The rule about furniture and cleaning, which has fallen into disuse, does not specify which types of furniture or utensils can be paid for, with the permission of the Governor or Board of Visitors. The Governor or Board of Visitors may permit the prisoner to "be relieved of the duty of cleaning his room or cell and similar duties".

Rules relating to the death penalty have also not been revoked despite the abolition of capital punishment in 1965. The report details the many occasions on which the independent Prison Inspectorate has accused the Home Office of being in breach of its own regulations. Nearly all the Inspectorate's reports contain recommendations on safety and fire regulations. Hygiene has been criticized at several establishments. Education needs were also not being met at some prisons.

The Prison Reform Trust says such breaches cannot currently be corrected effectively by prisoners because the Prison Rules are not open to legal action.

Prison Rules: A Working Guide by Joyce Plotnikoff (The Prison Reform Trust, 59 Caledonian Road, London N1 9BU; £6.95).

Haughey attacks agreement

By Richard Ford

The Irish Republic Opposition leader yesterday delivered a damning indictment of the effects and results of the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Mr Charles Haughey claimed that the position of nationalists in Northern Ireland had seriously worsened since the deal was signed 11 months ago, and that they were being subjected to intensified discrimination in employment and harassment by the security forces.

The leader of Fianna Fail said promises of equal rights and status for nationalists, along with big reforms in the administration of justice, had not occurred, and that hundreds of people from the minority community were being systematically terrorized and driven from their homes.

He told an annual commemoration ceremony in Co Kildare: "The position on the ground is a cause for deep anxiety. The position of nationalists has, in fact, seriously worsened. They are being subjected to intense harassment, threats and intimidation."

But Mr Haughey did not pledge to abandon the agreement if he is returned to power. The British Government is confident that he will operate the deal although he would be expected to attempt to renegotiate parts of it when it comes up for review.

Punish bad judges writers demand

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

A new body to discipline judges is advocated today by two successful campaigners against injustice.

"Any experienced counsel can give you the names of the bad judges, but very little can be done about them", according to Mr Tom Sargent and Mr Peter Hill in a pamphlet published by the Fabian Society.

"The worst that can happen to them is a muted criticism by the Court of Appeal or a confidential rebuke by the Lord Chancellor's Department. Members of the Bar are reluctant to cross swords with judges or to lodge complaints because this could prejudice their own chances of promotion."

Mr Sargent, for 25 years secretary of Justice - the British section of the International Commission of Jurists - and Mr Hill, former producer of

the BBC programme, *Rough Justice*, add: "The Statute of Westminster was designed to protect judges against pressure from government - not to make them free to deal out injustice until the time came for them to retire, or to form themselves into a closed self-governing and self-appointing corporation such as exists today."

A Judicial Service Commission, with high-powered lay representation, should be established with responsibility for the appointment, training, supervision and disciplining of judges.

In the pamphlet, Mr Hill and Mr Sargent say that the accusatorial system is becoming increasingly recognized by practising lawyers as an imperfect instrument for arriving at the truth and capable of making tragic mistakes.

Families and friends mourn murdered girls

Weeping family and friends prayed yesterday for the two murdered Brighton girls, as police continued the search for their killer.

Neighbours of Nicola Fellows, aged 10, and Karen Hadaway, aged nine, crowded the Church of the Holy Nativity, were hushed as Father Michael Porteous prayed for the murdered.

The girls, who were discovered on Friday, strangled and sexually assaulted, in Wild Park near their homes on the Moulsecomb estate, Brighton, were members of the church's Sunday school.

Five children carried bunches of fresh flowers into the church.

Abu Nidal terrorists ordered to get out

By Stewart Tisdler, Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard believes it has broken up a cell of the Abu Nidal terrorist organization as it was about to be activated in London for attacks in Britain or on the Continent.

During the past two weeks Special Branch officers have arrested and questioned six men suspected of links with the Palestinian group. One man has been deported to Sweden, and the others are due to leave Britain in the next few days.

Four of the men have Jordanian papers, one is Tunisian and the sixth is a Swedish national, although not born there.

The arrests came in the wake of the conviction at the Central Criminal Court, two weeks ago, of Rasmi Awad, a senior European organizer for Abu Nidal. Awad was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment.

Apart from Awad, who came from Spain last year to take delivery of hand grenades, two other members of the Abu Nidal organization are in prison in Britain for the shooting of the Israeli ambassador in London, Mr Shlomo Argov, in 1982.

After the recent trial of the European organizer, intelligence information in London suggested that Abu Nidal might be planning attacks in Europe, including fresh attempts at American targets.

The six men were initially held and questioned under the Prevention of Terrorism Act but there was no evidence to bring charges as the police searches had failed to find any guns or bombs.

The men were transferred to Home Office supervision under the immigration regulations and are being expelled because their continued presence would "not be conducive to the public good".

Over the weekend, Home Office officials have been trying to find destinations to which they can be deported.

Swedish security police were last night interrogating the man deported from England (Christopher Mosey writes from Stockholm).

Mr Lief Leifland, the Swedish ambassador in London, said in an interview on Swedish radio that he had been informed of the arrest a week ago and that a diplomat from the embassy had visited the man while he was being held in Britain.

The incident fuels fears that Sweden, with its liberal legislation and generous refugee policy, has become a "safe haven" for Middle East terrorists.

RUC man dies in Provisional mortar attack

A reserve constable was killed at the weekend in a Provisional IRA mortar attack on a joint RUC-Army base in Northern Ireland.

Mr Desmond Dobbin, aged 42, died three hours after being hit in the head and stomach by shrapnel, on Saturday, near the New Barnsley barracks in west Belfast.

He was married, with a son, aged 10, and daughter, aged six, who lived in south Belfast. He had served in the RUC since 1980.

A man walking past the base and a girl aged 13 were also injured.

Mr Dobbin was the eleventh member of the RUC to die this year and his killing was the first of an on-duty member of the security forces in Belfast for 18 months.

Police are concentrating the murder hunt on the estate of 2,000 houses with a house-to-house search in which they intend to interview all of the 7,000 residents, an operation which will take more than a week to complete.

Parents on the estate have been warned to keep young children indoors.

Five children carried bunches of fresh flowers into the church.

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THE PROFESSIONAL WAY TO STOP PAIN. CROOKES

£300,000 gem found in waste land

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A medieval gold pendant worth up to £300,000 has been found in waste ground near the ruins of Middleham Castle in Yorkshire.

Mr Ted Seaton, who made the discovery, thought that he had found a lady's powder compact when his metal detector located the object.

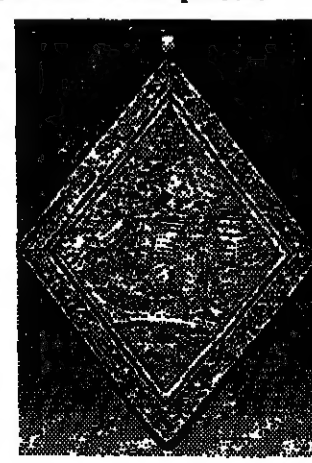
Sotheby's, who placed its value at between £200,000 and £300,000, have described the pendant as "one of the most impressive creations of the goldsmith's art to have come down to us from the Middle Ages". The pendant is set with a Roman or Byzantine sapphire.

It is to be auctioned by Sotheby's, in association with Tennant's of Yorkshire on December 11, and efforts are certain to be made to save it for the nation.

extraordinary find will be divided five ways. Mr Seaton, a highly-professional user of the metal detector, will be sharing the proceeds with the land owner, the tenant farmer and two associates who were helping him.

It was found in October last year and immediately reported to the police. According to ancient British laws, any find of precious metals must be immediately reported; a coroner must hold an inquest to determine whether it is treasure trove and thus Crown property, or the property of the man who found it.

If the treasure is deemed to have been buried on purpose by an owner who never returned to recover it, then it belongs to the Crown; if it is deemed to have been lost by mistake it belongs to the finder. After evidence had



been given by the British Museum, the coroner ruled that the Middleham jewel had been lost by mistake.

Sotheby's and the British Museum have collaborated in an effort to determine how it came to be lost and by whom.

The diamond-shaped pendant is a box or locket and is superbly engraved with a scene of the Nativity on one side and the Trinity on the other. Around the border runs a Latin inscription, "Behold the lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us", the opening words of the Eucharist.

These words are followed by two others: "Tetragrammaton Ananyapata", a medieval charm considered efficacious against epilepsy.

Scholars have concluded that the pendant was worn by an abbot, bishop or high cleric and may well have been used by him as a magic charm.

The contents of the locket have not been analysed yet. They can be seen to include threads of gold among earth and moss.

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NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BONDS

Seller's deposit could combat gazumping, says Law Commission

By Christopher Warman and Michael Dynes

A scheme to combat gazumping, in which both the buyer and seller of a property would pay an initial deposit before contracts were exchanged, is to be recommended by the Law Commission.

The commission's standing committee on conveyancing has spent several weeks investigating gazumping in the light of growing concern at the practice, which has reappeared with the property boom in London and the South-east.

Under the chairmanship of Professor Julian Farrant, it has been considering the Scottish system of house buying, in which the acceptance of an offer for a property by the vendor is a binding agreement. This, however, has the drawback that potential buyers can spend money on a survey without getting the property.

Other possibilities examined include making the vendor bear the costs of the disappointed purchaser, or penalizing the vendor with a fine linked to the property's value.

It is likely that the committee's main recommendation, expected before the end of the year, will be the payment of a deposit, probably up to 1 per cent of the purchase price, to be held by the vendor's solicitor. The proposal would not need legislation and it is believed it could be implemented early next year.

Estate agents are likely to welcome such a plan, partly



because it would mean that potential buyers would establish the seriousness of their intentions and time-wasting approaches would be avoided. It would also help to deter "reverse" gazumping, where the potential buyer backs out for no good reason.

The adoption of a scheme in which both parties paid a deposit would ensure that if either was aggrieved, he or she

could be compensated. The 1 per cent deposit would be paid before a survey took place, and if one side withdrew, the other could claim both deposits.

Under the new system, the buyer would be allowed to withdraw without forfeiting his deposit if he discovered something that would affect the value of the property by more than the amount of the deposit. Such a situation could occur in the light of an unsatisfactory surveyor's report or local authority searches.

It is believed there would be a time limit of about four weeks between paying the initial deposit and exchanging contracts. Merely by shortening the time between agreeing to buy and exchanging contracts, gazumping is made less likely.

It is acknowledged that the scheme would not end gazumping totally because, in some cases, an increased offer could be more tempting than the recouping of the other party's deposit. But it would mean that the loser would not be out of pocket.

Boom turns aid to 'chicken-feed'

A government scheme to help first-time buyers facing difficulty getting into the property market has run into the ground because its provisions have failed to keep up with rising house prices.

According to a group of building societies spoken to by *The Times*, the scheme's provisions are so restrictive, and the financial assistance available so negligible, that increasingly fewer people have taken advantage of the money on offer.

The Homeless Scheme, launched by the Labour government in 1978, offers a tax-free bonus of £110, and a five-year interest-free loan of £600 to first-time buyers.

Mr Geoffrey Purvis, of the Halifax, said of the scheme: "Its benefits were not increased as time went on. Now they are little more than chicken-feed."

To qualify for assistance, a prospective owner-occupier must have been saving with a registered savings institution for at least two years, and have told the institution of their intention to participate in the scheme at the outset.

The house or flat being purchased must be below a certain value, depending on the area in which the applicant wishes to live. The value now ranges from £45,700 for a property in London, to £22,100 for one in the north of England.

Since the scheme was launched, the annual take-up rate has registered a progressive decline. In 1982-83, 6,276 buyers received assistance under the scheme. By 1985-86 this figure had fallen to 3,521.

Although building societies have traditionally expressed enthusiasm for any initiative that encourages home-ownership, most are dismissive of the Homeless Scheme.

Mr Richard Torney, marketing controller at the Abbey National, said: "Most people now expect to get a mortgage as soon as they walk in the door. Few people are prepared to wait two years for the limited assistance available under the Homeless Scheme."

Mr Torney also said: "In 1979 the average purchase price for a property was £20,220. Today it is £38,000. A £110 cash bonus and a £600 interest-free loan will make very little difference with today's prices."

Mr John Patten, Minister for Housing, has rejected calls to increase the assistance in line with house prices on the grounds that such action would contribute to "house price inflation."

The Government has said that it has no intention of abolishing the scheme because of the small number of people who continue to benefit under its provisions.

Loan offer for second homes

Barclays Bank, keen to keep its place in the mortgage

market in the face of increasing competition from other institutions, is to offer loans to people wishing to buy a second or holiday home in the United Kingdom.

The new service, extending its existing Home Mortgage Scheme, also includes loans for improving second or holiday homes and refinancing - taking over an existing second or holiday home mortgage from another lender.

Mr Seymour Fortescue, a general manager of Barclays, said: "In the past improvements and refinancing of second or holiday homes have been outside our Home Mortgage Scheme. Now loans for the purchase, improvement or refinancing of a second or holiday home will be at Barclays home mortgage rate, currently at 11 per cent."

To take advantage of the new service, customers must occupy the property from time to time, and letting must be on a holiday basis only. Mobile homes, houseboats and caravans are excluded from the scheme.

The only other condition is that total lending, including loans on the main residence, does not exceed £200,000. The normal maximum loans will be 80 per cent, but borrowing up to 95 per cent will be allowed if additional security is provided.

Ministers set to tackle EEC butter glut

EEC agriculture ministers meet in Brussels today amid reports of plans to dump part of the accumulating butter "mountain" in the sea (John Young writes).

The reports, which have been circulating in the farming press, are being officially denied. But there is no doubt that the ministers are under intense pressure to take action on what, in spite of the imposition of dairy quotas, remains the Community's most intractable problem.

A so-called "social butter" proposal, calling for cut-price sales to pensioners and the unemployed, is on today's agenda in Luxembourg. But Britain is opposed to such a scheme, partly because of the administrative costs.

Wholemeal bread and fruit much in favour

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A 13 per cent decline in butter consumption since last year is one of a number of striking changes in the British diet disclosed in a government survey published today.

The survey also shows that, in spite of high unemployment, household expenditure on food and drink, excluding sweets, soft drinks and alcohol, was 8.3 per cent higher in the second quarter this year than in the corresponding period last year.

Sales of whole milk were down by about 8 per cent, but were largely compensated for by a sharp increase in consumption of low fat milks. Cheese sales were up by 6 per cent. But dietary concerns almost certainly played a part in the

increased consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables, both by nearly 17 per cent, and in the drop in sales of white bread (17 per cent) with a corresponding increase in other bread.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, wholemeal bread now accounts for nearly one fifth of total consumption. Sugar consumption was predictably down again, by 7.5 per cent, but the traditional habit of tea drinking recovered slightly.

Expenditure on meat and meat products was up by about 5 per cent.

But the British seem to be recovering their taste for fresh fish. Consumption rose by more than 8 per cent.

Air travel

Tough talk ahead on European fares

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Four weeks of difficult lobbying are expected before Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Transport, concludes an agreement in Europe's bitter air dispute.

In spite of his promise to the Conservative Party conference to "let the people fly" and bring an end to the "ludicrously high" air fares within Europe, he is caught between two opposing factions and could become the enemy of both.

The Netherlands has accused Mr Moore of watering down his intention to force through a new agreement on improving competition on Europe's air routes, and has made clear that it will have no part in any compromise.

He has also been accused, particularly by the Greeks and the Scandinavians, of failing to understand the complexities of the problem, and of rushing ahead too quickly with plans for liberalization.

Mr Moore, as president of the Council of Transport Ministers, has until November 10, when the council meets again formally, to reconcile the need for some form of agreement with the British Government's commitment to ending the cartels which have kept European air fares high.

He has already stepped back from his original aim of an immediate solution to the problem, and has suggested instead a series of limited interim measures, to be fully implemented by 1992.

Mr Moore finds himself in a difficult position as mediator after his rousing call to the Tory conference. With 544 fares already below the standard economy rate between the 12 principal EEC cities, only air links between Scandinavia and the rest of Europe operate the kind of cartel which bars all cheap fares.

Mr Lars Enkler, head of the

political department of the Scandinavian Airline System, said that an unchecked rush towards liberalization would harm several airlines. "We have a civic duty to provide air links from Scandinavia to the whole of Europe and indeed the world. We also must provide air services for people living in remote areas, well away from the busy capital city routes. That means we must fly at a scheduled time whether the aircraft are full or not," he said.

Increased competition would lead to a short-term fare war and a long term problem similar to that in the United States, where smaller airlines, anxious to compete on the most popular routes, have been swallowed up by the bigger carriers who can afford to discount heavily.

But European air fares are starting to fall, mainly because of increased competition. The

Prettiness beats punk in style swing



Jasper Conran's swirly skirt over swimsuit (left), Alistair Blair's tri-colour swirling dress and Katharine Hamnett's clingy sheath (right) at the London Designer Show (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

By Suzy Menkes
Fashion Editor

London fashion is swinging again, and this time in the right direction. London Designer Week has produced clothes that are wearable rather than wild and pretentious has taken over from punk.

The best of the shows, in a quiet season, have been full of the youthful exuberance for which London has been known ever since the Swinging Sixties.

That high noon of British fashion has been revisited, with short skirts bubbling up at Jasper Conran, a child of the 1960s who was named Designer of the Year last Friday.

The swirly skirt, in style as well as mood, is the fashion story of the season from Betty Jackson, who said it with a gathered skirt, and in the swirling Grace Kelly dress by the designer, Alistair Blair.

Shorts are also on show for next summer from designers as diverse as Katharine Hamnett, who scissored divided shorts out of powder pink denim, and the sober Jean Muir, whose shorts and trousers were both soft, wide and cropped.

Buyers are talking about a new mood of femininity, expressed by London's more conventional designers in Roland Klein's graceful long pleated skirts and pastel suits from Caroline Charles.

Buyers are praising the newly united organization of the London Designer shows, which has brought the 20 runway shows and the 200 companies with selling stands under one roof at Olympia 2.

Clare Stubbs, newly appointed fashion supervisor of Harrod's, said: "The organization has improved 100 per cent."

The all-important American buyers, who make up the main customers for the up-market British designer collections, were more enthusiastic, but admitted that a lot of the fashion action was "off Broadway".

Andy Basile, of Bloomingdale's, particularly praised Rifat Ozbek and Georgina Godley, who are showing collections outside the Olympia exhibition complex.

"I use London for inspiration," Tommy Perse, of Maxfield in Los Angeles, said.

Marjorie Deane, of the influential Tobe fashion report, circulated to leading American fashion buyers, regretted that there were not more American buyers in London.

But Annette Worsley Taylor, of the London Designer Collections, said that the situation was "far better than last season with a good class of buyer."

Illegitimacy test case

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Father fights for son in care

An unmarried father is to lodge a test case this week before the European Commission of Human Rights over the taking of his baby son into local authority care.

Mr A claims the local authority was in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights for taking his child into care.

He was unable to contest the care proceedings because as an unmarried father he was not entitled to legal aid and therefore could not be legally represented at the hearing.

If successful, his case, to be heard on Wednesday, could have wide implications for the legal rights of fathers of illegitimate children who have little redress through the English courts.

In unmarried relationships the mother has sole right to custody and all parental rights.

Mr A and the child's mother lived together for two and a

half years before the baby was born. The mother's health deteriorated after the birth and the father provided most of the child's care.

When the baby, who as a ward of court, cannot be identified, was nearly aged one, the mother went away for a weekend taking him with her.

She suffered a nervous breakdown, was admitted to hospital and the baby was taken into care, first under a place of safety order and then through care proceedings.

The father's solicitor, Miss Naomi Angell, of Bindman and Co, says: "The local authority refused Mr A's request for the baby to be returned to him and his very supportive family."

At the care proceedings the father was unable to be represented or take part in any meaningful way. He could not have his claim for the baby considered

because of his unmarried status, Miss Angell says.

Just before the final care order he made the baby a ward of court. Six months after the child was taken into care, the High Court ordered his access be increased to fortnightly visits but by the time judgment was given in the wardship case the child had been in care with foster parents for more than a year, more than half his life.

Mr A claims breaches of the Convention on Human Rights in a number of respects: he claims it has been breached over his right to a fair and independent hearing.

Second he claims breaches over his right to a private family life in that the local authority severely limited his access to the child.

Finally he claims discrimination in English law between legitimate and illegitimate children.

Portfolio Gold Directors' chief joins winners

After coming within one or two points of winning a daily Portfolio Gold prize last week, Major-General Stuart Watson, of Little Kimble, Buckinghamshire, said yesterday that he was delighted to find he had won £4,000 in the weekly competition.

General Watson, who is retired from the Army and is a deputy director general at the Institute of Directors in London, said: "I think luck has played a big role."

A reader of *The Times* for more than 30 years, he said he will spend the prize money on a holiday and on his garden.

He shares the £8,000 weekly prize with Mr Robert Tobin, aged 43, a salesman from Willesden, north-west London. He will spend the prize money on his wedding next March.

Mrs Pat Summers, aged 60, a retired Civil Servant, of Headington, Oxford, was the only winner of the £2,000 daily Portfolio Gold prize.

She said: "I came within only two points of winning last week and had a strong feeling I would win something."

Readers who wish to play the game can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to: Portfolio Gold, PO Box 40, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.



Major-General Stuart Watson: Boost for his garden.

Honesty pays

Mark Bird, aged 11, of Fakenham, Norfolk, confessed to accidentally breaking sports pavilion window and offered £40 to repair it. The town council accepted £1 because of his honesty.

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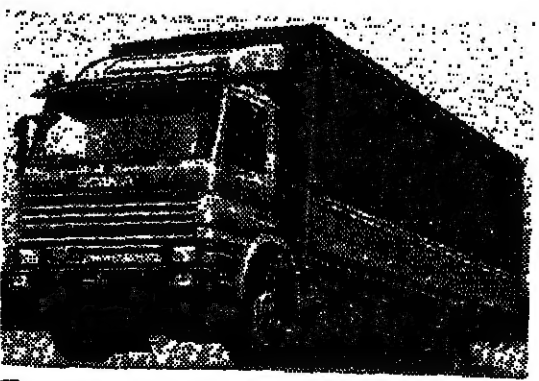
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Rules must change to allow joint practices, solicitors will be told

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Solicitors will be urged to change their practice rules to allow "one stop conveyancing" and similar fee-sharing links with other professionals, at their annual conference in Torquay this week.

The issue of mixed partnerships has been fuelled by a recent report in favour of them from Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, and is expected to give rise to one of the liveliest debates of the week.

In his report to the Government, Sir Gordon said that solicitors should be able to share fees with and enter into partnership with other professionals.

Under his proposals, which are opposed by the Law Society, "one stop conveyancing" would be possible, with solicitors joining up with estate agents, valuers and surveyors to offer a single and comprehensive conveyancing package to householders.

He also envisaged joint practices linking solicitors with accountants, engineers, architects, patent agents and medical practitioners.

Solicitors at the conference will debate a paper from a Law Society council member, Mr Robin Smith, who urges them

to "grasp the nettle now" and change their rules.

"There is no other way if solicitors wish to be involved in the mainstream of commercial and financial activities, rather than become a small band of specialists on the sidelines."

Mr Smith, chairman of the society's professional and public relations committee, notes a trend towards the "dismantling of professional codes against advertising". As a result, professional firms were becoming multi-disciplinary to attract "sufficient clout in the market".

One firm of chartered accountants had recently dropped that label and now described itself as a "multi-disciplinary professional corporation" which embraced accountants, bankers, professional trustees and lawyers.

Banks and other financial institutions soon would be able to employ solicitors and offer a wide-ranging and competitive range of services, he said. Solicitors could either offer their traditional service or meet the competition head on.

Mr Smith gives a warning that if solicitors go it alone, they will, in the short term, lose business to the market-

oriented mixed partnerships of the kind that accountants are putting together, and to the banks and others offering those new packages of services. Only a few firms of the traditional kind offering a specialist service would survive.

Although some professions are moving towards mixed partnerships, the Law Society, in a consultation paper drawn up earlier this year, said they should continue to be banned.

The paper outlined an overhaul of present practice rules and called for relaxation of rules against advertising. It also recommended relaxation of the prohibition on solicitors obtaining work from third parties such as estate agents.

The other main issue at the conference, to be attended by solicitors throughout England and Wales, will be new ways of funding litigation, in the light of proposals from a team of government officials to overhaul the legal aid scheme.

The Law Society has made clear it intends to look at alternatives such as "payment by results", a contingency legal aid fund (which would be funded by successful litigants contributing a share of costs), and legal expenses insurance.

BBC seeks global TV news audience

By Jonathan Miller
Media Correspondent

The BBC World Service expects to announce next month that it is ready to go ahead with a new international television news service to provide a British perspective on world events to a global audience that could grow to hundreds of millions.

The service will consist of one hour of programming each day, broken down into two half-hour news and current affairs slots. Initially, the programmes will be transmitted only in English.

Programmes will be distributed using satellites owned by an international telecommunications consortium, Intelsat.

The cost of the scheme has not been disclosed, but is expected to be more than £10 million a year. The cost could not be met from licence fees and would require a direct subsidy from the Government.

A proposal for a world educational television service is being developed at the BBC by Mr Jim Stevenson, Head of BBC Educational Broadcasting Services. The service, which is not directly related to the world television news scheme, would use satellites to provide "a continuous rain" of educational programmes.



Mr Bill Thompson with a familiar figure now returning to the wolds of North Yorkshire. Ryedale council is offering farmers £5 each to resurrect traditional scarecrows in an attempt to attract tourists. Mr Thompson, who farms 350 acres, is amused but sceptical about his old-fashioned deterrent: "We'll have to continue using propane gas bangers, and perhaps the birds will think the scarecrows are after them. But really the only way to get rid of them is to shoot them." (Photograph: Asadour Guezalian)

Changes in police training sought

Stewart Tandler
Crime Reporter

A Home Office working party, created after the Scarman report into the Brixton riots, is expected to be highly critical of police training methods.

The working party, aided by staff from East Anglia University, is understood to recommend extending the main period of training for policemen from 13 weeks to up to six months.

It is said to criticize the present system - especially training for the provincial forces at regional centres throughout the country.

The 200-page report, which examines the initial training both for police recruits and the training given during a probationary period, will be delivered to the Home Office's Police Training Council today.

The working party is unhappy with attitudes towards race relations and community work and suggests greater use of human awareness techniques, as adopted in the new training system used by the Metropolitan police.

This would mean young policemen would be taught how to deal with the public on the street, developing techniques in negotiation, conciliation and recognizing stress factors. They might also be taught how to handle people with communication difficulties or the disabled.

During their training officers might be placed on the beat, under close supervision, at a much earlier point than they are now.

The training centres could also switch the emphasis from teaching officers considerable amounts of law to creating situations where they must develop their skills as working policemen.

The working party is also understood to have suggested that the status of police training staff needs to be improved and this is thought to be something the Home Office is already examining.

Many training centres have already begun to alter their services and include a wider education.

The Police Federation, which is represented on the training council, has reservations about some sections of the report and there may be worries in Whitehall about the cost of radical changes at a time when the police service has been complaining about financial restraints.

Visit to N-dumps in Europe

By Trudi McIntosh

Councillors and advisers from Bedfordshire, Lincolnshire and Humberside County Councils will visit nuclear waste disposal sites in Europe later this month.

The three councils, members of the County Councils' Coalition, have also reaffirmed their united opposition to proposals by Nirex, the Government's nuclear waste agency, for the shallow burial of radioactive waste.

Mr Dudley Procter, chief executive of Lincolnshire County Council, said that the decision to visit nuclear waste dumps in Germany, Sweden and France, was in response to advice from government ministers, particularly to inspect a shallow disposal site at Centre de la Manche in France.

Members of anti-nuclear organizations, including Lincoln Against Nuclear Dumping (Land), will be going on the week-long visit. They will prepare a full technical report which will be made available to the public and MPs after the trip.

Mr Procter said that the councils were particularly interested in a waste dump in a disused iron ore mine at Konrad, West Germany, and a Swedish dump in a man-made mine beneath the Baltic Sea.

Satellites could end air crashes

By Keith Hindley

A discovery by a British geologist could prevent crashes in the air and warn people of earthquakes.

Dr Gillian Foulger, aged 33, a lecturer at Durham University, has found that by using Navstar satellites orbited by the United States she can measure the distance between any two points on the surface of the earth to within a few feet.

It has immense implications.

On a local scale the method will detect the slightest creeping or bulging that could give warning of an imminent earthquake or volcanic eruption.

It will fix the position of an offshore oil rig, jungle camp, aircraft or ship and provide an accurate speed for a moving target.

It will also revolutionize navigation. Ships could dock in the densest fog and aircraft need never collide in the air.

Scientists surveying different parts of the world will be able to tie their measurements into one global network.

Anyone can tune in to their signals and Dr Foulger realized that four of the spacecraft, the minimum needed for a fix, are visible from most places for a few hours each day.

"The only way we would find out if this kind of Geodesy or surveying is possible was to get out and try it," she said.

Last December she began the uphill battle to interest colleagues and in the spring applied for American funding to survey Iceland and throw baselines across the oceans to continents near by.

"That grant application triggered everything," Dr Foulger said. "From then on the telephone never stopped ringing. We were offered receivers and technicians and floppy discs to record results."

In the end, the Durham team cross-checked Iceland with 2,000 survey lines and linked those to sites in Sweden, Greenland, Canada, Massachusetts and Alaska.

"We did years of surveying in 12 days," Dr Foulger said, "and the equipment was incredibly easy to use."

Now Dr Foulger wants to establish Durham University as an international centre for analysing Navstar ground surveys.

She has applied for a £42,000 grant from the Natural Environment Research Council.

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High profile art view for travellers by rail

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

Railway travellers to and from Leeds will shortly be able to view the construction of what is claimed as the largest and most visible piece of public art in Britain this century.

The 100ft-high brick sculpture by Mr Antony Gormley from London was chosen from a short-list of 15 works to adorn a triangular piece of waste ground between converging rail lines outside the main city station.

Mr James Hamilton, director of the Yorkshire Contemporary Art group, said it would be a tall tower "in generalized human form, with high windows at the ears and a door behind the ankles."

The work was deliberately untitled, and would derive its name "in a gradual way through public familiarity". It would take its place among great traditional British monu-

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Vienna Seces finds market

New controls will help to prevent demolition of redundant churches

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

The Government and the Church of England have made a deal to end the dispute over the fate of Britain's redundant churches.

The compromise will mean tighter planning controls to block the demolition of churches which are listed buildings, in return for more state aid for their upkeep.

Lord Skelmersdale, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Environment, will announce the scheme in the House of Lords tonight, during the committee stage of the Housing and Planning Bill.

Delicate negotiations have been taking place since 1971 to resolve the conflict between those who accuse the Church of "vandalizing" its precious heritage, and church officials who want no state interference.

Since 1914 church buildings have been exempt from listed building control. This means that the Secretary of State, local councils and conservationists are powerless to stop demolition, even when churches are grade one listed buildings.

The Church of England imposes its own controls under ecclesiastical law, through faculty jurisdiction. Non-Anglican churches are

not subject to statutory controls.

Lord Skelmersdale is expected to announce restrictions on the free churches during the Housing and Planning Bill next week.

The compromise reached is seen as a breakthrough by both sides. It is expected to give the Secretary of State more control over the fate of unwanted churches.

It is unlikely to satisfy conservationists who want churches subjected to the same controls as other buildings, or those in the church who oppose any state interference. Church officials are keen to prevent local councils dictating what they can do with their buildings.

The Bishop of Rochester, Dr Richard Say, has been involved in the talks since 1971. He recognizes that the deal will not please everyone but is delighted that it will achieve his aim — to keep churches open.

"If we can get help for a parish to keep a church going, that is so much better than to declare it redundant," he said.

It is generally accepted that there have been some unfortunate demolitions in recent years. Nearly 2,000 of England's 16,000 parish churches have been declared redundant

since 1958. About 500 have been knocked down. These include Holy Trinity Church, Rugby; St Edward Holbeck, Leeds; St James, Pentonville and Church of Saviours, Bolton — all listed buildings.

Conservationists say the Church lacks appreciation of its architecture, often referred to by clerics as "ecclesiastical plant".

There has also been conflict over the change of use of some churches, such as St Mark's, in Mayfair, which Garfunkel, the fast food chain, plans to convert into a restaurant.

Mr Roger Freeman, Conservative MP for Kettering, has campaigned against the exemption of church buildings from listed buildings control. He calculates that 47 per cent of all grade one listed buildings were churches, and 70 of these have been knocked down since 1969.

In 1977, the Church of England reached an interim agreement with the Government. This resulted in limited state aid, £1 million at 1973 prices, in exchange for no more churches being demolished without the Secretary of State ordering a public inquiry, together with a review of faculty jurisdiction.



An eccentric figure caused a bit of a stir in Fleet Street yesterday (Gavin Bell writes).

William Boot, intrepid war correspondent of *The Daily Beast*, was seen trying to cram a collapsible canoe, some cleft sticks and a mountain of useless paraphernalia into a London omnibus, en route for a hazardous assignment in Ishmaelia.

His chaotic departure attracted a film crew from London Weekend Television, which noted that Mr Boot bore an uncanny resemblance to the actor, Michael Maloney.

One supposes that it was the absence of new technology

that gave the game away. It was, of course, Mr Maloney (above) playing the lead role in an LWT film of *Scoop*, Evelyn Waugh's satire on Fleet Street in the 1930s. The £2.5 million production is scheduled for transmission next year.

Meanwhile a herd of camels is said to be wending its way from Algeria to Morocco, which remarkably has none of its own. In preparation for desert scenes to be shot there later this month.

Waugh would have approved.

(Photograph: Denzil McNeelance).

Ethnic art 'ignored'

Theatre companies and arts institutions in Britain have been accused of ignorance and lack of interest in the creativity of resident Afro-Caribbean, Asian and other ethnic minority groups (Gavin Bell writes).

Mr Gavin Jantjes, a painter appointed by the Arts Council to monitor a project for supporting such groups, says the problem is not confined to the inner cities of England.

"The lack of knowledge is a national problem. For exam-

ple, there are black visual artists in England whose work is acclaimed abroad, yet you will find virtually none of it in our institutions."

A council plan calls for a minimum of 4 per cent of council expenditure, more than £6 million per year, to be committed to developing Afro-Caribbean and Asian arts within two years.

Projects since April include a £70,000 touring exhibition of costumes from the Notting Hill Carnival.

Threat to 'Crystal Palace' of Wales

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

The Brynmawr rubber factory in South Wales, described as the "Crystal Palace of the twentieth century" and the only post-war listed building outside Scotland, is threatened with demolition with the help of a £200,000 grant from the Welsh Development Agency.

The factory, which stands disused and vandalized since it was closed by Dunlop Semtex four years ago, was listed last May as being of "world-wide significance". Tenby Ltd, a company registered in Jersey, Channel Islands, which owns the building, has applied to level it to make way for an unspecified development. A public inquiry into the demolition plan will open next month. The work is likely to cost about £300,000 and two-fifths of that would be covered by an urban development grant.

The factory was designed by Architects Co-operative Partnership and Sir Ove Arup.

Mr Jeremy Lowe, a senior lecturer at the Welsh School of Architecture in Cardiff, says the factory is a key building of the immediate post-war period. He described it as the "Crystal Palace of the twentieth century".

Planning controls: 1

Inquiries become their own industry

Anything much bigger than a garden shed needs planning permission before it can be built, and some developers complain that the complexity of the system means that a shed is about all they can hope to build. But, as Hugh Clayton reports in the first of three articles, there are complaints from both sides of the planning fence.

Builders and property developers complain that they can never get anything built on time because local opinion uses the planning system against them.

Local householders who fear for their homes and even livelihoods reply that their views can quickly be swamped by the expensive legal machinery developers can deploy.

The two sides meet at planning inquiries, where the desire of builders to build and of locals to stop them are debated in public.

The biggest inquiries are not just about industry; they are small industries themselves with teams of lawyers, officials and miscellaneous experts, not to mention a regular audience of worried locals.

That pattern has been repeated at all the large inquiries of recent years including those about the third London airport, the Sizewell B power station and the Belvoir coalfield.

The locals are usually frightened of the proposed new motorway, building or industrial plant that is being discussed at the inquiry. Some of them can be frightened by the inquiry itself. They have to sit through long speeches from lawyers.

The chairman of the whole thing is called an inspector, and he or she is very often a lawyer as well.

The inquiry is not a court, but to a layman it sometimes looks alarmingly like one. It feels almost as if he is on trial

for wanting to protect his home or its surroundings.

The ponderous and measured ceremonial is meant to make sure that everyone has a fair hearing. But it can easily reinforce the fears held by many local people. Local objectors complain again and again that the odds are stacked against them.

Their coffee mornings and jungle sales generate enough money to finance limited research and perhaps even a relatively inexperienced barrister. Their opponents, who may well be public authorities using public money, seem to be able to field queues of experts from all over the world, who brandish sheaves of well-marshalled evidence.

Developers have their own list of complaints. One difficulty pinpointed by the Confederation of British Industry in evidence to a parliamentary select committee was that some inspectors were "square pegs in round holes". An architect might be appointed inspector of an inquiry about traffic.

The Housebuilders' Federation complained that local inquiries were too parochial and that their participants paid too little attention to regional and national planning policies.

It said when councils decided the fate of planning applications they were strongly influenced by local opinion "which inevitably opposes change and necessary development".

Tomorrow: Suspicious.

Sale room

Vienna Secession art finds market uneven

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Early twentieth century Viennese design is "in" at the moment with an exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. But Sotheby's sale there of "Vienna Secessionist Works of Art" on Saturday had an uneven result, with 22 per cent unsold and a total of £470,166.

The New York sale proved less successful than the auction of Viennese paintings in London last week.

One explanation is that Vienna Secession furniture, jewellery and other works of art have been highly sought after for years while the paintings of the period have not been focused on in the same way and are only just beginning to enjoy a price boom.

Josef Hoffmann is one of the grandest designer names but all was not plain sailing for his work on Saturday.

His stained ash Sitzmaschine armchair failed to sell at £15,000 (estimate £20,000-£30,000) and his stained wood rocking chair with open egg-shaped arms was unsold at £17,000 (estimate £30,000-£50,000).

In contrast a stained beechwood and aluminium writing table designed by Otto Wagner for the Austrian Postsparkasse and executed by the Gebrüder Thonet in 1904-06 secured the top price of the sale at \$46,750 (estimate \$30,000-\$50,000) or £31,166.

It was sold to an American collector.

A beechwood and aluminium open armchair designed by Wagner for the same clients made \$20,900 (estimate \$7,000-\$10,000) or £13,933 and was one of four top price lots bought by an unnamed European private collector.

He also paid \$42,900 (estimate \$12,000-\$15,000) or £28,600 for the lithographic poster by Maximilian Kurzweil for the XVII Secession exhibition of 1903, \$34,100 (estimate \$10,000-\$15,000) or £22,733 for a spectacular carved and giltwood floor lamp.

It was designed by Dagobert Peche for the Wiener Werkstätte in about 1920.

A beechwood and maple writing table and chair designed by Josef Hoffmann about 1904-06 went for \$39,700 (estimate \$20,000-\$25,000) or £19,800, the most expensive Hoffmann piece to find a buyer.

Another unnamed European collector spent \$19,800 (estimate \$8,000-\$12,000) or £13,200 on a large enamelled silver brooch designed by Koloman Moser and made by the Wiener Werkstätte about 1909.

It is 5cm square and depicts the head and shoulders of a woman enveloped in an exotic feather cloak.

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Distraught relatives crowd Miami airport

Salvadoreans plead for seats in bid to reach earthquake disaster city

From Our Own Correspondent
Miami

Huge crowds of distraught Salvadoreans pleaded in vain for seats on the few daily flights from Miami International Airport to San Salvador after hearing news of the earthquake disaster.

All flights were cancelled on Friday but the few airlines serving the capital resumed operating on Saturday.

There were angry exchanges over seat allocations but families laden with cases of goods finally gave up hope after being told repeatedly that there was little prospect of getting a plane for days. One airline said all seats to San Salvador were fully booked for the next nine days.

With international telephone lines to San Salvador almost non-existent, most people had no idea if their relatives and friends were safe. Twenty-three mayors from Salvadoran villages and small towns were among those stranded. They have been in the US for two weeks as guests of the Agency for International Development to study how democracy works in small American towns.

Mayor José Benigno Bonilla

The Dutch Government is giving El Salvador one million guilders (£299,000) to help in the aftermath of the earthquake it was announced yesterday (Reuters reports). Meanwhile, a West German Air Force plane was leaving for El Salvador to deliver tents, blankets, drugs and other equipment donated to the survivors by the German Red Cross, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bonn.

of Villa Dolores, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, said he was worried about his son Wilfredo, aged 15, who attended the destroyed High School San Juan Bosco in San Salvador. "I haven't heard anything," he said. "I don't know if my son is dead or alive. The radio said the school was rubble. I am desperate."

Mayor Antolin Nuñez of Sauces, a town of 18,000 people, said he was worried about the safety of his teenage daughter Leticia, who is studying in the capital. "My God, I hope she is alive. All we can do now is keep the faith."

All day on Saturday, Spanish language radio stations in Miami issued appeals for money while giving news of

the disaster gleaned largely from monitoring radio broadcasts out of the capital. One local station said it had received \$25,000 in pledges.

Representatives from the Latin Chamber of Commerce, the social services agency Ayuda, Hialeah Chamber of Commerce, the Spanish-American League Against Discrimination and the Salvadorean-American Foundation were among organizations at the radio stations accepting money pledges. Some of the stranded mayors also took part.

A team of Florida firefighters travelled to San Salvador on Saturday to help with rescue efforts. The team, which worked on rescues in Mexico City after the quake in September last year, went immediately to the hard-hit Ruben Darío building and tunnelled into it through the basement with Salvadorean and Guatemalan City municipal fire-fighters.

During the morning alone they rescued 17 people. Mr Douglas Jewett, the disaster training co-ordinator of the Miami Fire and Rescue Unit said: "It is much better coordinated than in Mexico. The people in the Government are willing to help. Compared with Mexico we are getting great support."

The State Department and the El Salvador Embassy in Washington set up hot-lines for friends and relatives seeking news. But even they could not give a clear picture of the full extent of the disaster.

Quakes hit Japan and Iran

Earthquakes hit Japan and Iran yesterday (Our Foreign Staff writes). A tremor measuring 4.1 on the Richter scale shook Ajlone and neighbouring areas on the Izu peninsula in Japan. The re-

gion near Shiraz, in Iran's southern province of Fars, was shaken by a quake measuring 5 on the Richter scale, according to the Islamic Republic News Agency. No casualties were reported.

MPs agree agenda on Falklands

From Eduardo Cúe
Buenos Aires

British and Argentine MPs agreed over the weekend on a four-point agenda for discussions next spring at a meeting designed to break the four-year-old freeze in relations between the two countries.

Although the two delegations cannot negotiate, the development was seen as a positive step by Conservative and Labour members of the British delegation who travelled here for a congress.

"It's generally my impression that we are inching forward to a better understanding because the climate is getting warmer," Mr David Crouch, Conservative MP for Canterbury and the delegation chairman, said on Saturday.

The two groups agreed to discuss the 1985 United Nations General Assembly resolution that urges both countries to discuss all aspects of the Falklands dispute, but which does not mention the issue of sovereignty, the possibility of establishing a joint British-Argentine Commission to continue contacts, the restoration of diplomatic relations, and steps to prepare public opinion in both countries for a possible compromise agreement.

Conservative and Labour members of the nine-man delegation emphasized that they had not bowed to Argentine demands to discuss the sovereignty of the Falklands.

The agreement to set an agenda came at an informal session between the British and Argentine delegations to the Inter-Parliamentary Union congress.

On Saturday the group adopted a strongly-worded resolution introduced by the Argentine re-affirming Buenos Aires' claim to the Falklands, South Georgia and the Sandwich Islands.

Alfonsín in call for sovereignty

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

President Alfonsín of Argentina said in Madrid yesterday that his country was "determined to recover sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falklands) through peaceful means" even though "we haven't been able to get Great Britain to agree to sit down at a table and engage in dialogue".

He is on a private visit to Spain. He thanked Madrid for its support for Argentina's claim to sovereignty.

He said Spain's membership of the EEC should bring benefits to Latin America. It would not change the philosophy of the Community, and it would not open all the doors for those countries, but "it will unlock them".

He and Señor Felipe González, the Spanish Prime Minister, had discussed the debt problem of his region at a private dinner on Saturday. "González understands our situation, and he's established contact with the EEC," Señor Alfonsín leaves today.

Frontline leaders meet in Maputo

From A Correspondent, Harare

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, flew to Maputo yesterday with his defence chiefs for a one-day summit with the five other leaders of the South African frontline states and President Mobutu of Zaire.

Observers believe the meeting reflects the mounting anxiety of the frontline leaders to free themselves of South African economic ties in the face of the imminent imposition of international sanctions against Pretoria and the prospect of South African reprisals against its black neighbours.

The presence of President Mobutu, one of the least militant black African leaders, was seen as particularly significant in view of the frequent allegations that Zaire's territory is being exploited by Angola's UNITA rebels, who have severed the frontline states' railway line to the Atlantic port of Benguela, greatly increasing dependence on South African routes. Zaire follows a pro-Western foreign policy and is one of the few which recognizes Israel.

Zimbabwe's state-run broadcasting service said the

Maputo meeting focused on the security problems in Mozambique, which stemmed, it said, from the exodus last week from Malawi of thousands of members of the right-wing Mozambique Resistance Movement.

Malawi, like Zaire, strongly denies giving the rebels sanctuary and says it is only repatriating deserters from Mozambique Government forces. President Banda of Malawi last month met frontline leaders, who delivered an ultimatum to him to clamp down on Renamo bases.

Zimbabwe maintains a force of at least 5,000 troops from its British-trained Army in Mozambique to prevent rebel sabotage of the frontline states' road, rail and oil pipeline link with the Indian Ocean port of Beira.

The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation said a leading topic on the Maputo agenda was the belief of President Machel of Mozambique that his country faces imminent attack after last week's landmine incident close to the South Africa-Mozambique border.

Democrats lose grip on power base

Reagan wins Southern hearts

The American South is undergoing dramatic social, political, demographic and economic change. The historic domination of the Democratic Party shows clear signs of weakening. In the first of two articles, Christopher Thomas reports from New Orleans on the far-reaching consequences.

It has been said that Southern voters vote the way their daddy shot in the Civil War. That legacy of distrust of the Yankees survives today to a quite astonishing degree, with all 11 states of the old confederacy still bastions of devotion to the Democratic Party.

But the monolith is cracking. The Republicans are pouring campaign money into Dixie like bourbon at Mardi Gras. Here the great question of American politics awaits answer: Is realignment going on, is the Republican Party going to seize, finally, the cherished mantle of majority party?

President Reagan is revered by southern whites. In the last opinion poll he had a staggering approval rating of 82 per cent. They like his nationalism, his conservatism, his implied message to blacks to stand alone, welfare-free. There is a direct correlation between Mr Reagan's popularity and whites identifying themselves for the first time as Republicans.

But more than Mr Reagan is at work in Dixie. Migration, population growth, the surging popularity of fundamentalist religion, urbanization and ever-improving racial equality are changing the South, tempering its unique personality.

This inexorable Americanization of Dixie is eroding traditional party loyalty and threatens what has in essence been a one-party system. It is all happening for sure; the difficult question is how fast.

The changing face of Dixie Part 1

countryside. Beyond the expanding tower-block cities like Atlanta, much of the rural South aches with despair, poverty, even hunger. There are two Souths, urban and rural, one getting richer, one getting poorer.

A short drive outside New Orleans there are tumbledown wooden shacks teetering on the swamp's edge, their ragged occupants barely subsisting off the land and water. In the Louisiana countryside there are little towns like White Castle, surrounded by fields of

Party strengthens in the 11 Southern states:

Presidential results, 1984:
Reagan 62%; Mondale 37%.
Governors:
Democrats 9; Republicans 2.
Senators:
Democrats 12; Republicans 10.
Representatives:
Democrats 73; Republicans 43.
State legislatures:
Democrat 78%; Republicans 21%.

sugar cane but otherwise largely without industry, poor in a way that one does not expect America to be poor.

Off the major roads you constantly encounter such places, the living truth that something very sad is happening beyond the smart new city tower blocks.

There are now 110,000 fewer jobs in the rural-based textile industry in the South than in 1980. Cheap imports of furniture, apparel and agriculture continue to inflict pain on the countryside, widening the gulf with the towns.

Howard wrote of the modern South: "Cotton has moved west, the farmer has moved to town, the townfolk have moved to the suburbs, the Negro has moved north, the Yankee has moved south."

These changes, this loss of southernness, is a recurring nightmare of Southerners. To an extraordinary degree the South has kept its identity through the ravages of the Civil War a century ago, through the bitter legal battles of a generation ago that forced open its schools, restaurants and cinemas to blacks; and through the multitude of legal skirmishes that constantly smash down the little corners of white exclusivity.

There are now 166 black mayors in the South. There are countless black bankers, attorneys and businessmen - the first generation of their kind, as indeed are the whites they work alongside. The tumult is over and a kind of sultry racial peace has settled upon the region.

But fundamental racial change is still going on. More and more, whites are identifying with the Republican Party. To many, the Democratic Party lacks decisive leadership and often sounds far too liberal for southern comfort.

Blacks, meanwhile, remain monolithically Democrat. Many are fired by that wonderfully evocative orator the Rev Jesse Jackson, who exhorts them to move on from "the outhouse to the state house to the White House".

Blacks have many strong Democratic leaders; whites have but few.

This separation of the races at the ballot box, which is occurring with the lazy certainty of the Mississippi's long journey, is immensely depressing to an already demoralized and floundering Democratic Party.

China greets the Queen



The Queen smiling as she takes the salute from a young Chinese boy after arriving at Peking airport yesterday. During her six-day visit to China she will see the Great Wall as well as travelling to Shanghai, Xian and Canton.

Yugoslavs free three Americans

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

Yugoslavia has freed three Americans imprisoned in cases which were straining Washington-Belgrade relations, a State Department spokesman said.

The three men had been jailed on charges of hostile political activity. Mr Peter Ivezaj and Mr Vjerolub Radizojevic were released on Friday and Mr Gradimir Hadzic was freed on Saturday.

Mr Ivezaj was sentenced to seven years in prison on Wednesday by a Titograd court. In 1981 he had demonstrated in front of the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington against Yugoslavia's treatment of ethnic Albanians.

A naturalized American of Albanian parents, he was arrested in August while visiting relatives with his wife and daughter. The announcement of the release came shortly after 18 American congressmen had introduced legislation to cut US trade with Yugoslavia.

The measure would have ended the most favoured nation trading status, which gives Yugoslavia the same low tariff rates the US accords other trading partners.

The State Department has said that Americans asking about travel to Yugoslavia were given a brochure which warned that Yugoslavia did not recognize dual nationality and they might be denied communication with American officials if taken into custody.

Truce ends camp siege in Lebanon

From Juan Carlos Gamacio, Beirut

Shia Muslim militiamen yesterday lifted the siege around the Rashidiyeh Palestinian refugee camp in southern Lebanon after 12 days of fighting and intense mediation efforts by Syria, but the ceasefire imposed harsh conditions on the defenders.

Authorities in Tyre said the Palestinians had no choice but to hand over five guerrillas who had reportedly started the battle on October 1, when they opened fire on the Shia Amal militia at a checkpoint.

The incident provoked a confrontation that left 10 people dead and wounded 45. The camp was quiet yesterday after a night of sniper exchanges.

Details of how the truce was arranged were incomplete and contradictory.

Officials in Tyre said the

Palestinians had surrendered 120 Kalashnikov rifles as a goodwill gesture but had insisted on the release of some 16 Palestinians who they say were "kidnapped" by Amal during the fighting. By dusk there was no word of the fate of those prisoners.

Earlier the deputy commander of the PLO forces, Mr Khalil al-Wazir, said in Kuwait that the Rashidiyeh defenders would never lay down their arms. The guerrillas would retain their weapons "because the gun is (their) livelihood".

The truce in the camp illustrated determination to end long-standing hostility between Amal, Syria's main Lebanese ally, and Palestinians loyal to Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman.

Howe in poll side-step

From David Bonavia
Hong Kong

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday side-stepped questions about China's objections to the introduction of direct elections to the Hong Kong Legislative Council.

Before leaving for Peking to join the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh for their week-long visit to China, Sir Geoffrey said that implementation of the 1984 Anglo-Chinese agreement on the future of Hong Kong was "going well".

The Foreign Secretary said he had "listened carefully" to expressions of Hong Kong opinion on the new basic law for the territory, which is to revert to Chinese sovereignty in 1997. "The Chinese Government is tackling this vital task in a thorough way."

Food airlift under way in southern Sudan

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

Operation Rainbow, the UN-backed food airlift to famine-hit areas of southern Sudan, got off the ground yesterday when a Hercules C 130 transport plane, which had been waiting at Khartoum for more than two weeks, left for Isiro, in north-east Zaire with 16 tons of food and medicines aboard.

From Isiro the food will be taken 300 miles by road to Juba, the main town in southern Sudan. Plans to fly direct to Juba had to be abandoned because of problems in arranging insurance cover.

The airlift to the south, where more than two million people are facing famine, has been halted since August, when guerrillas of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) shot down a civilian Fokker Friendship airliner, killing all 60 people aboard, as it took off from Malakal, south of Khartoum.

The SPLA had threatened to shoot down any planes flying over the "war zone".

Arrangements were made to fly food to Isiro when insurers were reluctant to provide cover for the plane on flights to Juba or other centres in Sudan. Elaborate plans have been made to send trucks and fuel to Isiro and there were further delays in obtaining clearance for the flights from the Zaire authorities.

Yesterday the Sudan Government announced it was organizing its own food airlift. Civilian aircraft of Sudanair are being converted to carry cargo to Juba, Wau, Malakal and other centres. The Minister of Cabinet Affairs, Mr Salah Abdel-Salam, said in Khartoum.

Latest reports say scores of people are dying from famine and famine-related diseases in the south.

● KHARTOUM: Monsignor Hilarión Capucci, the Roman Catholic Vicar of Jerusalem who in the 1970s served three years in an Israeli jail for gun-running, is coming to Sudan next week to mediate in the civil war, a newspaper said yesterday (AP reports).

The paper said Mr Sedeek al-Mahdi, the Prime Minister, and Colonel John Garang, head of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, had agreed to co-operate with him.

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Reykjavik summit: The negotiations • With Russia's first lady • Looking on • Missile wrangle

Talks go well over time as Reagan 'hangs tough' with Gorbachov

From Michael Binyon, Reykjavik

President Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, spent far longer together, arguing over the details of arms control, than either had expected at the beginning of the summit.

After an extended session yesterday morning, they decided at the last minute to reconvene for an unscheduled fourth session, making a total of more than eight hours of intensive talks.

Contrary to their earlier expectations, they also spoke most of the time together with their Foreign Ministers, Mr George Shultz and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, an indication that they engaged in the substantive details of the issues rather than just the generalities. It had been thought that most of their meetings would be "one on one".

Before the final session yesterday, Mr Shultz and Mr Shevardnadze held a separate meeting on their own.

In the middle of the talks the groups of experts, set up on Saturday to report to the two leaders on arms control as well as regional conflicts and bilateral and humanitarian questions, held marathon sessions that did not finish until dawn yesterday morning.

The two groups were headed by Mr Paul Nitze, Mr Reagan's senior arms control adviser, and Mr Viktor Karpov, the leader of the Soviet arms negotiating team in Geneva, and by Mrs Rozanne Ridgway, the Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, and her Soviet counterpart, Mr Alexander Bessmertnykh, a Deputy Foreign Minister.

The arms control group began discussions at Hótel House at 8.07pm and did not finish until 6.30am. The other group, concentrating on the remaining three issues, broke up at 4.30am.

The American teams included the Administration's top advisers on arms control and the Soviet Union. With Mr Nitze were Mr. Max Kampelman, the senior Geneva negotiator; General Edward Rowley, a former arms negotiator and now special adviser; Mr Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Mr Richard Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defense, and Mr Robert Linhart from the National Security Council.

Mrs Ridgway was assisted by Mr Arthur Hartman, the US Ambassador in Moscow; Mr Peter Rodman and Mr Jack Matlock from the National Security Council; Mr Thomas Simons, deputy assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, and Mr Mark Parris, head of the Soviet desk at the State Department.

The US experts reported to Mr Reagan after breakfast yesterday. It soon became clear that the Sunday session between Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachov involved a lot of tough, frank speaking, especially on arms control — the field in which the Russians are determined to make the most progress.

Mr Reagan, however, refused to budge on several key issues, especially intermediate-range nuclear forces, his strategic defence initiative, and strategic arms talks and nuclear testing. Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the President was "hanging tough" and had presented the US positions forcefully. As a result, yesterday morning's session was 90 minutes longer than scheduled.

But as the two leaders were arguing it out in the little negotiating house by the sea, Mr Speakes became the centre of another battle between the superpowers as they attempted to influence opinion and perceptions.

In announcing the fourth meeting, the White House spokesman vigorously denounced what he called a "flagrant and open violation" by the Soviet side of the agreement to maintain a news blackout.

Apparently furious at reports from Moscow that a breakthrough was in sight, he said he hoped the Russians "were not engaging in propaganda to bring pressure on us over arms control".

The Russians — and other American reporters — were furious with Mr Speakes after refusing to him the unattributable source which led *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times* yesterday to announce that Mr Gorbachov had brought new proposals and that progress was being made.

Somewhat defensively, Mr Speakes also said he had complained in writing to Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the Soviet spokesman, about the press conference on Saturday at which Mr Gorbachov criticized as a "trick" Mr Reagan's compromise with Congress on arms control.

The delicate touch of diplomacy



A smiling Mrs Raisa Gorbachov offering a box of chocolates to a young Icelandic girl during her tour of Reykjavik by motorcade yesterday. The girl declined the present. (Photograph: Graham Wood).

Raisa Gorbachov's winning image

From Christopher Walker, Reykjavik

In the glaring absence of Mrs Nancy Reagan, unsatisfactorily explained by an Icelandic anti-alcohol campaigner, were comparing her performance to that of the Princess of Wales, also a favourite here.

At the city's largest outdoor pool, Mrs Gorbachov chatted with the pink-skinned swimmers and told them how much she liked the country. As she left to go on to the institute which houses 13th century manuscripts of the sagas, the hardy bathers gave her a spontaneous round of applause.

"I just cannot understand why the Americans did not bother to send Mrs Reagan, it has done her image no end of harm," one Foreign Ministry official said. "The reason they gave us was that she was too frail to make the journey, but frankly I do not believe it. Perhaps they were frightened of being upstaged."

In answer to repeated questions about the absence of the President's wife, US officials said that they had been surprised by Mrs Gorbachov's decision to accompany her husband and noted with a touch of acidity that the Soviet leader had originally proposed the weekend meeting as a working session. They denied

anything was amiss with the First Lady's health.

Mrs Gorbachov showed a sure talent for diplomacy when fielding questions about Mrs Reagan's absence, as she did with others on potential sensitive issues — such as the exact date she would be going to Washington for the next summit. Asked about Iceland's thriving traditions of democracy after she had toured the local Parliament, Mrs Gorbachov responded without hesitation: "One has to think about these things a bit. Do you have an opinion?"

Observers from Moscow noted that Mrs Gorbachov appeared unflustered as a result of the recent whispering campaign there about what some Soviet Communists allege is her over-opulent lifestyle. Soviet sources say she was prepared for such criticism as she strove to alter the dowdy image of Soviet women in the same way that her husband has met "resistance" to his reform programme.

Although Mrs Gorbachov's public role is much greater than that of previous Soviet first ladies (no one was even certain that Yuri Andropov was married until his widow attended his funeral), parts of her family background still remain shrouded in traditional Soviet secrecy.

A little of that was removed

on Saturday when she told reporters that she had given up her teaching post in the philosophy department of Moscow University. "I was working and teaching in the sciences. I have stopped teaching but I do not forget my scientific interest. Now I spend a lot of time with the family and with the General Secretary (of the Communist Party) on his travels."

Mrs Gorbachov was carefully groomed for her tour and handled the Western media with more poise than in the past. On Saturday, she changed her outfits four times, indicating that criticism in the French Press about her wearing the same dress to two separate functions in Paris in 1985 had been noted.

Icelandic women, no mean fashion experts despite their remote location near the Arctic Circle, were false in their praise for Mrs Gorbachov's dress sense. One outfit particularly admired was a pleated black wool skirt worn with a turquoise silk blouse, black suede boots, crystal earrings and a striking three-quarter length silver fox jacket.

"Single-handedly, she has done more than anyone here to give us a better impression of life in Russia," one woman said.

"This is an appalling over-reaction to a peaceful voyage purely aimed at drawing attention to the need for a comprehensive test-ban treaty," the Greenpeace spokesman said.

The crew had sought meetings with the US and Soviet delegations in Reykjavik but had received no replies. The Sirius will sail back to Amsterdam early next week.

Gunboat seizes protest vessel

Reykjavik (Reuters) — Coastguards from an Icelandic gunboat boarded and seized a Greenpeace protest ship yesterday as it tried to sail into Reykjavik harbour, a Greenpeace spokesman said.

The gunboat Tyr rammed the Sirius as its crew unfurled a peace banner, he said. There was slight damage to the bow railings, but there were no injuries.

A coastguard spokesman denied that the vessel was rammed: "The two ships slightly touched each other's sides, and 12 Coastguards then went aboard Sirius" because the harbour was closed to all unscheduled ships.

Greenpeace said the crew of 12 were arrested. Coastguards escorted them and the ship to a fishing port south of Reykjavik.

Two television men on board were also arrested after being ordered to stop filming the incident, the spokesman said.

The captain of Sirius, Mr Ed Engle, denied that he planned to berth in the harbour and said the crew intended only to unfurl a banner saying "The world demands a test ban treaty".

"This is an appalling over-reaction to a peaceful voyage purely aimed at drawing attention to the need for a comprehensive test-ban treaty," the Greenpeace spokesman said.

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West German protest at cruise base

From John England, Bonn

More than 100,000 peace movement demonstrators held a rally near Koblenz on Saturday in protest against the deployment of cruise missiles in West Germany. There were no incidents, and the police praised the demonstrators for their disciplined behaviour.

The protesters marched in two columns to the building site of a cruise missile base at Hesselbach, and later gathered in the village of Bell in hear speakers condemn the missiles. Peace movement officials claimed 180,000 took part in the rally. About 5,000 policemen were on duty, but stayed out of sight.

The handshake, a smile and the art of summitry

From Michael Binyon, Reykjavik

That first handshake was what Iceland and the world had been waiting for.

The sleek black Zil limousine pulled past the cameras, Mr Gorbachov walked up to the door of the modest white chalet and President Reagan emerged, wearing a white scarf and a warm smile.

As he grasped the Soviet leader by the arm the small talk started. The world's press could only guess, but whatever President Reagan said, it prompted Mr Gorbachov to consult his watch earnestly. Could it have been, "you're late"? Icelandic television noted it was on the dot of 10.30 am.

The cordial greeting was repeated in the afternoon, when Mr Gorbachov played host. For the third session yesterday Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, characterized it as "a warm greeting". How did he know? "Well, the President smiled, and they discussed the weather again. The weather is always a good sign."

In Iceland the unpredictable succession of sun, showers, wind, sleet, bluster, rainbows and sun again could be a metaphor for the talks, though one hopes they were less mercurial. To the waiting world, and especially to harassed television reporters talking their way through a news blackout, every little indication became a sign, a hint.

"The Americans scored their first symbolic victory

Pianist's family given visas

Vancouver (AP) — Inna Zarankin, the Russian concert pianist now living in Canada, says she has been told that Soviet authorities have agreed to let her mother and grandmother emigrate after nine years of refusing exit visas.

"It's very exciting — you can't imagine how I feel," Mrs Zarankin, aged 33, said.

Mrs Zarankin said she was told Soviet officials have promised to issue exit visas to her mother, Nysya Markovskaya, 55, and her grandmother, Dora Markovskaya, 77. Her father died last year.



Nato wins a round but the series continues

Politics rules in INF chess

From Frederick Bonart, Brussels

At the heart of the Reykjavik summit has been an arms control agreement in outline on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF), after a long-drawn-out series of chess games in which Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, has acknowledged a NATO victory. But it is unlikely to be the last game.

To understand it, it is essential to realize that nuclear weapons in general and INF missiles in particular are essentially political.

This special series of games started in 1977 when the Soviet high command began deploying SS20 missiles.

Although the Soviet side called this a mere modernization of their SS4 and SS5 missiles, the introduction of comparatively small three-warhead mobile missiles, with a range of just under 3,000 miles, was a fundamental change which challenged the East-West nuclear balance.

This balance had been recognized by the United States and the Soviet Union.

In May 1972, the first strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT I) was signed, and negotiations for further limitations began in November that year. But they dealt specifically with strategic missiles with a range of more than 3,000 miles and were based on the strategy of mutually assured destruction.

When the SS20 deployment started, therefore, several European leaders, in particular Herr Helmut Schmidt, then West German Chancellor, pointed out that Europe would soon be vulnerable to an uncounted Soviet threat.

credibility, it was simply not credible that an American president would trigger the certain destruction of his country by launching a strategic nuclear strike on the Soviet Union in a case where American territory was not under threat.

It therefore became likely that the two halves of the NATO alliance would become uncoupled.

NATO military staffs worked on an answer and came up

INF DEPLOYMENT		
Country	Perishing	Cruise
West Germany	96	108
Britain	180	112
Belgium	112	220
The Netherlands	48	48
TOTAL	436	108
Now deployed:	256	108
SS 20 Deployed	10	70
1977	10	140
1978	10	220
1979	10	270
1980	10	350
1981	10	378
1982	10	396
1983	10	414
1984	10	432
Present total:	441	441
	(1,324 warheads)	

with a mix of 108 Pershing 2 ballistic missiles (1,000-mile range) and 464 cruise missiles (1,500-mile range) to be deployed in Europe.

European solidarity was considered essential, so deployment had to be in several member countries.

West Germany agreed to take all the Pershing 2 and some cruise missiles; the remaining cruise missiles were to go to Britain, Italy, Belgium and The Netherlands.

The decision was taken at

NATO Council meeting in Brussels in December 1979 and brought vociferous protests from the Soviet Union and its allies.

At the same time SS20 deployment continued steadily in the western Soviet Union as well as beyond the Urals.

From 10 SS20s deployed at the end of 1977, the total had risen to 360 by November 1983, when the first cruise missiles arrived at Greenham Common in Britain and the first Pershing 2s at Mutlangen in West Germany.

Arms control efforts went on in parallel with deployment. INF negotiations had begun in Geneva in November 1981, triggered by a speech by President Reagan.

Various proposals, such as President Reagan's "zero solution" and the Geneva "walk in the woods" compromise by senior negotiators in July 1982, all failed.

So did the Soviet propaganda campaign.

When the Pershing and cruise deployment began in November 1983, the Soviet side walked out of negotiations. It took a summit meeting to get them going again.

If, as now seems likely, the two sides agree on a limit of 100 INF warheads each in Europe, and proportionate restriction of their potential in the eastern Soviet Union and the US, the "zero solution" will have been brought nearer.

No doubt many will heave a sigh of relief, and, indeed, a match will have been won by the West.

The series is by no means at

Search for teachers' belongings

Paris — Frogmen have made an unsuccessful search of the River Rance near Dinan in western France for the bicycles or belongings of the two British teachers, Lorraine Glasby and Paul Bellion, found murdered outside Dinan 10 days ago Susan MacDonald writes.

The autopsy report has revealed that the couple were shot dead with a hunting rifle at the spot where they were found lying in a maize field.

Dhaka blasts

Dhaka — Four people were killed and more than 100 others wounded as a series of bomb blasts rocked the capital city, police and hospital sources confirmed.

Editor leaves

Washington — Mr A. M. Rosenthal, aged 64, is to leave his post as executive editor of *The New York Times* and is to be succeeded by Mr Max Frankel, aged 56.

New saint

Rome (Reuters) — The Pope canonized Cardinal Giuseppe Maria Tomasi of Lampedusa at a mass in St Peter's attended by 22 cardinals. The Cardinal, from Sicily, who died in 1713, gave up a life of riches to become a priest.

Gulf battle

Bahrain (Reuters) — Iran said it had a commando force operating deep inside northern Iraq, while Iraq reported a new air blitz on Iranian oil and factory targets.

Raid thwarted

La Paz (AFP) — About 6,000 people in an Amazon village where two alleged cocaine barons were born prevented US soldiers and Bolivian police from carrying out an anti-drug raid, official sources said here.

War dead

Paris — Thirty-two years after the war in Indochina, France has reached agreement with Vietnam for the repatriation of the remains of more than 25,000 French soldiers

World levy urged on home taping

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Authors, composers and copyright holders from 60 countries meeting in Madrid have called on governments to introduce immediate schemes to ensure they are rewarded for the "extensive and still growing" home taping of their works.

Coinciding with the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Berne Convention on copyright, the 35th Congress of the International Confederation of Authors and Composers, which ended on Saturday, highlighted the problem of artistic property rights in the face of the explosion of reproduction technology.

The authors, composers and songwriters want a scheme imposing a levy, or royalty, on the sale of blank tapes and audio or video tape recorders, with the proceeds being allocated by their professional bodies.

Such a scheme was pioneered by West Germany 20 years ago. In Britain the trade is now expecting similar legislation to be introduced in Parliament this autumn.

Six times more hours of music are being taped than are sold as records, according to the estimate given to the

Congress by Mr Denis de Freitas, chairman of the British Copyright Council.

In the UK, he said, 18 million adults regularly copied from the radio or records and 73 per cent of British homes had tape recorders. Figures for video film home taping indicated similar proportions.

Another estimate, based on the German experience, suggests that authors and composers in Europe would earn an extra £35 million to £70 million each year if a 5 per cent levy were put on hardware and 10 per cent on tapes.

M. Jean-Loup Tournier, president of the International Copyright Society, attacked what he called "the powerful lobby of tape producers, especially in Japan, the United States, Germany and The Netherlands".

The day the Congress opened Spanish police made their biggest seizure yet of "pirate" video films, with an estimated value of £20 million.

In a house on Madrid's outskirts police found 502 master films, 1,600 empty tapes, and more than 5,000 tapes, plus extensive reproduction equipment. An electronics technician was arrested.

French silent on Israel atom deal report

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

Neither the Elysée Palace nor the Prime Minister's office had any comment yesterday on the *Sunday Times* report that France had secretly supplied Israel with the technology to make nuclear bombs during the 1950s.

A Ministry of Defence spokesman said they were studying the report. The former head of the French nuclear weapons programme, Professor Francis Perrin, was quoted in the *Sunday Times* as saying that France and Israel worked closely at the end of the 1950s on developing the atom bomb. The secret exchange was kept from the Americans, he said, because it contravened a US-French

Miss Liberty is 'married' to Columbus

New York (Reuters) — The Statue of Liberty, the guardian of New York's harbour that symbolized freedom to millions of immigrants, was symbolically "married" yesterday to the statue of Christopher Columbus in the Spanish city of Barcelona.

The "marriage" was part of a weekend-long celebration to mark the Columbus Day holiday in the United States. It also marks the centennial of the unveiling of Miss Liberty and the 100th birthday of Christopher Columbus.

In New York, Mr Edward Koch, the Mayor acting as proud father of the bride, announced "an imaginary wedding" to symbolize the links between New York and



Mr Speakes: talk of the weather is a good sign.

yesterday when they manoeuvred President Reagan into the chair with the best view of the sea, whereas Mr Gorbachov had only a rather grey view of some mountains," one White House correspondent solemnly told the cameras — an even bigger victory, it seemed, than the notorious pre-summit "bathroom affair" over who should use the bigger loo — the headline focus for *The New York Post's* coverage.

Still, the atmosphere does seem to have been good — though "business-like" was the most that could be elicited from the taciturn Admiral John Poindexter, the National Security Adviser. Mr Donald Regan, President Reagan's gruff White House majordomo, shrugged the question off with a scowl as he strode purposefully past the tiny US Embassy.

Shouted questions are the networks' stock in trade. "Are

Bush den
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Police hunt
killers of
John aide

The killed in
Teresa plane

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Gunboat
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West German
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Bush denies all knowledge of Nicaragua arms plane

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr George Bush, the US Vice-President, has denied involvement in air drops of arms and equipment to the American-backed Nicaraguan Contras.

He denied reports linking him or members of his staff to the gun-running operation that led to the shooting down of a non-military supply plane by Sandinista troops last Sunday. News reports suggesting his involvement were "absolutely, totally untrue", he said.

The survivor of the plane crash, Mr Eugene Hasenfus, an American aged 45, said in Managua on Thursday that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had co-ordinated an operation that included flights from a Salvadoran air-base to arm the Contras. The Reagan Administration and the CIA have repeatedly denied any involvement.

Mr Bush, a former CIA director, on Saturday acknowledged that he had had talks with one of the men Mr Hasenfus and American news reports have implicated in the flight - Mr Max Gomez, a Cuban-American - but only regarding Mr Gomez's opera-

tions against Marxist guerrillas fighting the Government in El Salvador.

"I know Mr Gomez. He's a patriot. I met him in January 1985 and May 1986 in connection with El Salvador," Mr Bush said.

"His role was to help the Government of El Salvador put down an insurgency, put down a Marxist-led revolution," he said.

Mr Bush's spokesman has also said: "Neither the Vice-President nor any one of his staff is directing or co-ordinating an operation in Central America."

The air supply operation has stirred strong Congressional protests since the plane was shot down.

MANAGUA: Mr Hasenfus will stand trial in a revolutionary "popular tribunal," President Ortega of Nicaragua said on Saturday (Reuters reports).

He said Mr Hasenfus had been engaged in "acts of terrorism promoted by the United States" against Nicaragua and was a victim of what he called Washington's illegal policy of funding the so-called Contra rebels.

Police hunt killers of Bonn aide

From John England, Bonn

A nationwide police search for two terrorists who shot dead a senior West German Foreign Ministry official in Bonn on Friday night remained unsuccessful yesterday, despite 60 tips from the public.

The victim was Dr Gerold von Braunnühl, aged 51, who was chief of the Ministry's political department and a close aide of Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister.

Dr von Braunnühl was shot four times by a masked man after getting out of a taxi that had taken him from the Ministry to his house in Ippendorf. He collapsed and died after trying vainly to flee from the gunman.

The taxi driver, who was unharmed, told police the gunman and another masked man drove off at high speed in a late-model red Opel Kadenz.

A six-page letter found near the murder scene claimed it was the work of the Red Army Faction's "Commando Ingrid Schubert". Frau Schubert was a Baader-Meinhof gang terrorist who committed suicide in a Munich jail in 1977.

The murder of Dr von Braunnühl has sent a shock wave through Bonn because it was the first attack upon a leading figure in the capital.

Security men now believe the Red Army Faction will make attempts on the lives of top politicians during the campaign for the federal election in January. Herr Genscher is said to be one of the main targets on a hit list drawn up by the terrorists in September.



Dr Gerold von Braunnühl: shot outside his home.

US to aid Delhi on weapons

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr Casper Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, began discussions with the Indian Government at the weekend which could bring about a much closer relationship between the world's two largest democracies.

In talks with Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, which lasted 1½ hours, Mr Weinberger undertook to help India to develop its weapons systems.

"We think we can do it in a number of ways," Mr Weinberger said, including co-production agreements.

He made a point of adding that reliance on the Soviet Union for weapons systems brought with it a great deal more than the owner's manual. It brought a great deal of influence. He did not say, though it is certainly understood by observers here, that US influence on India might grow if Delhi buys American technology.

The Indians are keen to acquire jet engine and radar technology. One item of interest is the so-called super-computer. The latest generation of these devices has a military application, but India particularly wants it to develop its understanding of the vagrant monsoons.

America has been willing to supply it but only under stringent conditions to prevent the detailed technology from falling into Soviet hands. India has resented most of these conditions as an infringement of its sovereignty, and Mr Weinberger has been seeking a way around this impasse.

"We don't have a set of rigid rules for everybody that are uniformly applicable," he told journalists. "We work in an ad hoc situation in each case."

If India gets the super-computer it will be the first time it has been supplied to a non-Nato country, and the first in the Third World. The actual conditions would be worked out by teams of experts, Mr Weinberger said.

Observers here see his visit as an attempt to nudge India away from its close relationship with the Soviet Union.

Five killed in Mother Teresa plane tragedy

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Mother Teresa, the Roman Catholic missionary aged 76, continued her tour of East Africa yesterday after escaping unhurt when a light aircraft slewed off the runway at Hombolo, near Dodoma in central Tanzania, 200 miles west of Dar es Salaam, on Saturday, killing five people in the crowd lining the airstrip.

The dead were two boys aged 8 and 12, Sister Serena, an Indian missionary nun, the director of a leprosy centre, and another Tanzanian man.

The pilot, Mr Rolf Klemenson, a Norwegian, said the plane slewed off the runway as it was gathering speed for takeoff and he was unable to lift it over the crowd.

Two were injured by the propellers of the plane and at least one of the dead was decapitated.

Mother Teresa attended the funeral of Sister Serena at Hombolo yesterday. She was deeply affected by the tragedy, saying: "My coming is behind this accident."

but later decided to continue and flew to Tabora, western Tanzania, where she attended a ceremony at which seven members of her Missionary Sisters of Charity took their first vows.

Mother Teresa arrived in Tanzania last Thursday from Khartoum, where she had planned to travel to southern Sudan. She was unable to visit the famine areas because the food airlift from Khartoum was delayed.

She expressed her deep concern about the famine situation in the Sudan, and said she planned to set up a centre in the south to care for some of the victims. She offered prayers in Khartoum for the victims of the three-year-old civil war in the southern Sudan.

Later this week Mother Teresa is due to visit Kenya, where her order is already working among destitutes and other needy people in the Mathari Valley, one of the

Modai row delays Jerusalem handover

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

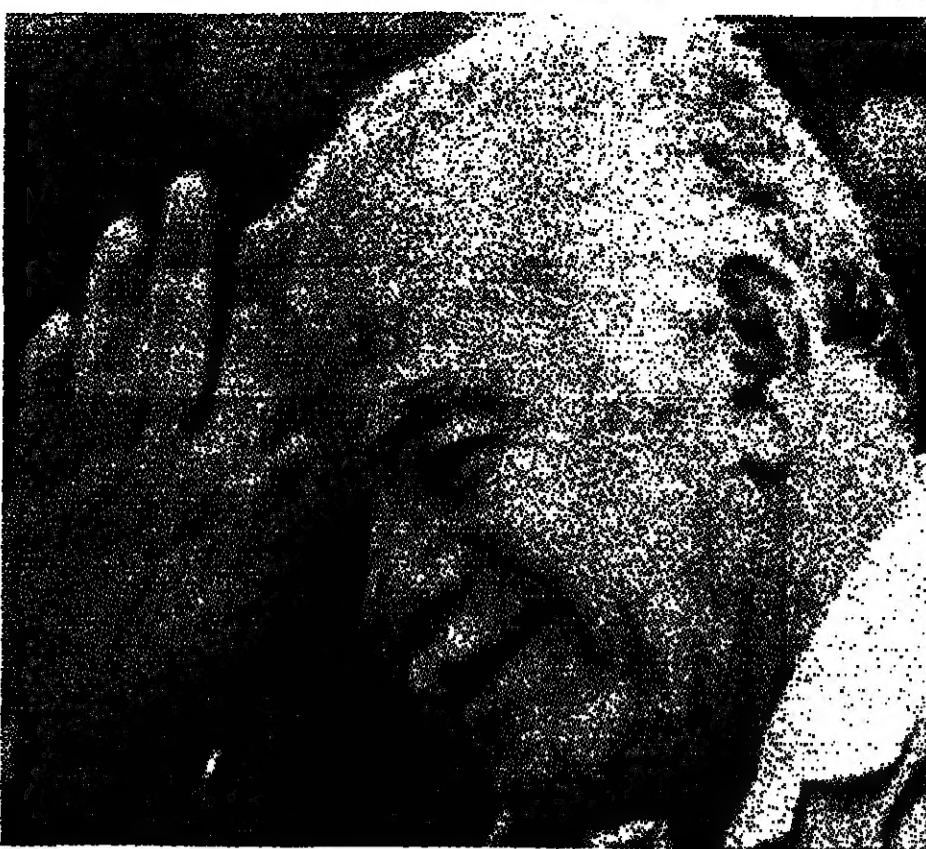
The planned handover tomorrow of government from Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, to Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, may not now be possible because of the negotiating trace between the Israeli political parties which has to be observed today for Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement.

Although there is no serious doubt that the handover will take place this week, several details have yet to be agreed, most importantly the future of Mr Yitzhak Modai, the Cabinet Minister who lost his job in July for being consistently rude to Mr Peres.

Mr Modai, the Liberal leader who, as Minister of Finance, was in charge of the austerity policy which has dramatically improved the Israeli economy, was sacked by Mr Peres after having been shifted for insubordination a couple of months earlier to the usual backwater of the Ministry of Justice.

Instead of retiring into oblivion, Mr Modai was thrust into the limelight because he had overall responsibility for the inquiry into Shin Bet, the counter-intelligence agency, over its role in the killing of two Palestinians in 1984.

From this prominent position Mr Modai attacked Mr



Mr Yitzhak Shamir waving as he arrives for talks with Mr Peres in Jerusalem yesterday.

Peres and was dismissed. Now Mr Shamir is insisting on bringing him back into the Cabinet, although Mr Peres says he will not serve with a man who has been so rude to him in the past.

A possible compromise put forward by the Labour Party has been rejected by Mr Shamir. Nevertheless it could still form the basis of an agreement.

It involves reducing the over-large Cabinet from 25 to 23, with Mr Modai being kept

out and with no replacement being found for Mr Mordechai Gur, the Labour Health Minister, who is refusing to serve at all under Mr Shamir.

Labour Party leaders meet tomorrow morning to review the matter so it will not be until later in the day that negotiations on the new government can be completed. This means it is now unlikely that Mr Shamir will be able to take over for another day or more.

Both leaders are publicly committed to the handover.

Scientist wary of Dounreay Norway fears UK nuclear accident

From Tony Samstag, Oslo

A Chernobyl-style accident in the proposed fast-breeder reactor at Dounreay could affect Norway as seriously as if an atom bomb had exploded over Britain, a Norwegian scientist has said.

Great quantities of radioactive fallout, including plutonium, would be carried to the Norwegian coast, 250 miles away, by winds and currents, said Dr Johan Baarli, director of the National Institute for Radiological Hygiene.

The most seriously affected parts of the country would have to be evacuated, and many Norwegians would be issued with gas masks.

In a newspaper interview at the weekend, Dr Baarli urged the Government to draw up

contingency plans for such an accident if Britain persevered in the Dounreay development. "We must be prepared for the worst: sabotage," he said. "But it also follows that we must allow for an accident caused by human or technical failure. We are talking about radioactive contamination of fish, food and air."

Contamination of foodstuffs from plutonium would be at least a hundred and possibly a thousand times higher than that caused by caesium after Chernobyl.

Dr Baarli emphasized the need for an efficient information and publicity service in such an emergency, and for a network of radiation monitoring stations.

Swedes clash on fallout

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Sweden's Energy and Environment Minister, Mrs Birgitta Dahl, yesterday clashed with the country's Radiation Protection Institute over the effects on Sweden of heavy radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl explosion.

Mrs Dahl angrily rejected an institute proposal that safe radiation levels for food be raised from 300 becquerels of caesium 137 to 1,000 becquerels.

This would free large

amounts of condemned reindeer meat for human consumption and save the Government millions of kronor in compensation to the Lapp community.

"If the institute wants to raise levels, that is their business," Mrs Dahl said. "But there is no reason to change. No one must ever be given grounds for thinking that we put economic considerations before public health, security and safety."



He knows that by giving her National Savings Deposit Bonds now, she'll receive a really useful capital sum she'll appreciate when she's older.

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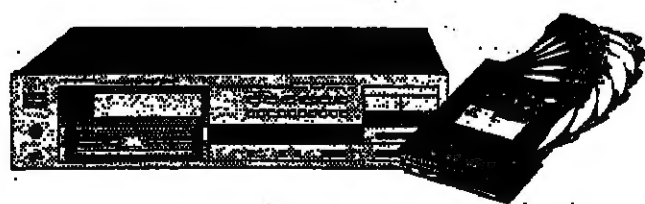
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THE ARTS

Building blocks

TELEVISION

Huddled undecoratively on top of New Zealand House, the three leading British architects told *Saturday Review* (BBC2) how miffed they were that their plans to "improve" London had been stymied. Their efforts were simply not being appreciated.

"Critics are our greatest enemy," intoned James Stirling, who built the amusing Cambridge History Library.

"The public are amazingly understanding," protested Richard Rogers, designer of the witty and modest Lloyd's building.

Norman Foster, who almost got the chance to "improve" Broadcasting House, joined them in agreeing that the city would benefit greatly from their Dan Dare megalomania.

There was just time for Kingsley Amis to pose outside Dylan Thomas's Swansea home and commend him as the Rambo of Cymdeirion Drive (some mistake?) before we were back with the young devils of Redbrick (Channel 4). This series, following the fortunes of students and staff at Newcastle University, has attracted attention as a "non-fiction soap"; in practice, this means that several flies on several walls have their views spiced together to mimic narrative structure. (It used to be known as editing.) Thus, shots of students frolicking in the surf were intercut with shots of staff badgering away at a budgetary crisis: youth has fun while age has worries.

What the series certainly is proving is that youngsters are much better at acting themselves for the camera than are oldersters.

Last night brought a rare gem in *The Good Doctor* (BBC1). Richard Gordon's version of a real-life doctor in the Dock. It obeyed the conventions of what might be termed the Brown Windsor school of television drama (marry interiors, spotted period motoring) but Timothy West's portrayal of the hypochondriacal happy croaker was a signal triumph of casting. The frog mouth, the squeezed eyes, the *louche* walk suggesting a kind of predatory sexiness: this was Mr West's finest hour.

Martin Cropper

In Britain for the start of his 1986 world tour, B.B. King talks to David Sinclair

King of the road — and the blues

As his tour bus glides up the M1, B.B. King looks with pleasure through the softly-tinted glass windows. "Look at that beautiful, beautiful countryside," he sighs.

It is a good job that King is still able to derive pleasure from such a view, for at the age of 61 he is continuing to average 300 performances a year, most of the travelling being done by road.

On this occasion he and his band are going from London to Newcastle, where they will open the current British tour at the 2,100 capacity City Hall.

"I used to drive one of those," he says, seeing a tractor ploughing the land; and so he did, once he'd graduated from picking the cotton in the fields round his home town of Indianola, in the heart of the Mississippi delta.

"It was hard work," he continues, "but no harder than anything else. You accepted it as part of your responsibility and I took pride in being able to make an honest living."

Such honest labour earned King \$22.50 a week to start with, and the prospect of buying one of the \$200-\$300 electric guitars he saw in the pages of the *Sears & Roebuck* catalogue was rendered even more remote by the fact that there was no electricity in his part of town.

How he went from busking on street corners to playing the Beale Street blues clubs of Memphis, cutting his first record in 1949 and eventually becoming the foremost extant blues performer in the world, is one of those rare stories of a musician to which the much misused epithet "legendary" may accurately be applied. He has recorded an impressive 67 albums and has no intention of retiring.

He sits at the front of the bus, where he has the clearest view, an expansive figure gazing through monogrammed brown-shaded glasses, his hands resting on the table in front of him. On his wedding finger he wears a huge, diamond-studded ring wrought in the shape of a double B (for Blues Boy), a gift he received from a record company executive in 1953.

He weighs 260 pounds, but from the way he laughs about it he gives the

impression that what irks him most about his weight is the bother of having to shop in specialist stores for his size 52 suits. King always wears a neatly-pressed suit on stage, as do his seven backing musicians.

"I like to think that we look presentable," he says. "I used to wear jeans on the plantation. That's fine for on the street, but if you want to earn respect from an audience wearing jeans or whatever, you've got to look smart. And that's the rules of my band."

King's band is certainly one of the quietest, most orderly troupes I've travelled with. King is no bullying martinet — quite the reverse — but they treat him with deep respect, especially in the presence of strangers.

It is another of King's rules that while touring at such length in close quarters, they do not enter into discussions on religion, race relations, politics or sexual matters. "These are arguments that you can't win," King sees the whole band as an ambassadorial team and any proselytizing is restricted to the subject of the blues.

King's desire to introduce people to the blues borders on the messianic, and is one of the reasons he advances for maintaining such an intensive and far-flung schedule. In recent years his band have travelled not just to the established rock markets like Japan, Europe and Australasia, but also as far afield as Africa, Israel, South America and the Soviet Union.

But even a man of his diplomatic, forgiving nature would not contemplate a visit to South Africa. "I grew up in the segregated South," he says, by way of explanation. "And it's hard for me to even tell you what it's like. There's been times when I wasn't allowed to go in to buy a hamburger, and I could have bought the café."

Among the many honours which have been bestowed on him, King has received three honorary doctorates — one, from Yale, being awarded at the same ceremony at which Gerald Ford was similarly honoured. Ford asked King for his autograph and according to King's manager, the former president is still a paid-up member of King's fan club.

King is now a highly respected individual, but he remains intensely



Busing it: after thousands of concerts worldwide, King still enjoys touring

aware of the needs and wants of the audiences that have put him where he is. One word of criticism in a review will set him thinking about whether he could improve some aspect of his performance.

He never decides on a fixed running order, preferring to sound out the audience with the first few numbers and then lean in whichever direction he judges they would prefer. He usually gets it right.

Divorced now for 16 years, he leases a place in Las Vegas for the few weeks that he spends "at home" each year. Although the current consensus among his 14 grandchildren is that he shouldn't be too hasty, he plans to marry in the next five or 10 years, but is happy to be "dating" for the moment.

After the concert in Newcastle, King sits in the dressing room,

greeting and autographing items for every member of the audience prepared to wait in a long queue to see him. This is a firmly established practice and tonight the procedure takes about an hour to complete. He genuinely loves meeting these people, thrives on their good wishes and pays unstinting attention to what they have to say.

One gawky young lad asks him whether he enjoyed playing the show. King spreads out his huge hands and beams in wonder: "I enjoyed it so much they should have made me pay for a ticket."

Further tour dates: Tonight, Hippodrome, Birmingham; tomorrow and Wednesday, Hammersmith Odeon, London; Thursday, UEA, Norwich; Friday, Fairfield Halls, Croydon; Saturday, Sheffield University; Monday, Oct 20, St David's Hall, Cardiff.

Organic growth

PUBLISHING

Most trades have their journals; the book trade has an "Organ". It is called *The Bookseller*, but is more about publishing than bookselling, and is compulsory reading for publishers, booksellers and librarians.

It is owned and published by Whitakers, described by Anthony Blond in his *The Book Book* as an "enormously rich family firm". It probably is, since over three years it has made a seven-figure loss in buying and selling a book: wholesalers — or else Anthony has been impressed by the Rolle-Royce — which the father of the present chairman used to arrive for work.

The Bookseller (circulation: 20,000) was founded by Joseph Whitaker in 1858 and for long after edited by a member of the family. Whitakers also publish the main trade bibliographical tools and, of course, *Whitaker's Almanack*.

The first non-family editor was a man called Edmond Segrave: clever, waspish, Anglo-Catholic and an intended priest, he sat in the chair for 30 years and had an equal number of close enemies and close friends. He had previously been sacked by Heinemann for an unspecified reason despite having once had his salary doubled for being the only person to notice that Fleur, Soames Forsythe's child, had changed gender from one instalment of the *Saga* to the next.

Segrave retired in 1962 and was succeeded by his amiable assistant, Philothea Thompson. When Miss Thompson left, Haddon's son, David, became editor and not long after succeeded his father as chairman. David — taciturn, slow to smile and speak — brought in an astute South African journalist, Louis Baum, to take over the editor's chair, but continued to be the principal influence on the paper's tone and policy. The Whitakers are paternalistic employers. They know best; they have stan-

dards and the magazine reflects them. Their success in doing this is the more surprising in that Louis Baum has his own little cotene which includes departing Cape Editorial Director, Liz Calder, and Matthew Evans, Faber supremo — who are all for living up the paper but are mainly seen in the gossip column, Horace Bent's Diary. *The Bookseller* has always delighted in anonymous correspondents and Bent apart, the other one that manages to get under critics' and editors' skins is Quentin Oates (according to Frank Delaney this is Philip Howard, according to Michael Geare this is Michael Geare, according to Michael Geare this is Frank Delaney). Oates reviews the reviews, pitting John Carey against Martin Amis or Bernard Levin against George Steiner. Nearly all of the rest is record and straight reportage of conferences, reports and papers.

But, we learn, change for the Organ itself is at hand. From Christmas onwards there will be a new format and design. The price of each issue will rise by 20 per cent; advertisement rates by much more. Most jobs in publishing and bookselling, except those at the very top, are advertised in *The Bookseller*. That is where the young and hopeful keep an eye open for their future careers.

The Bookseller, too, is where Australian and New Zealand read whole page ads for future books and are influenced to order them.

So the major changes heralded by Whitakers are aimed to show the young that they too are on the ball. I suspect, however, it will be largely the mixture of before with a dash or two of extra colour. After all, the Whitaker tradition — and family — is still in charge.

X. Libris

Maedee Duprés The Place

DANCE

It is not enough to be a good dancer. Without the right material, no performance, even someone as gifted as Maedee Duprés can make herself look silly, clumsy and inept, as she proved in her programme for Dance Umbrella on Saturday.

She was giving two new pieces, *I Owe You the Earth*, with choreography by Arianna Economou, caused a lot of giggles among the audience, but I fear it was not meant to be funny. The programme note for said that it represented some thoughts arising from the idea of a journey: I suspect an underlying allegory about the plight of witmin.

Duprés walked around with a lit candle, used a broom as a punt pole or an oar, wrestled with her overcoat, knocked over a chair, hid in a plastic bag, repeatedly plunged her face into a small bowl of water and finally scattered sand or salt from a small case she had been carrying. Meanwhile she mut-

tered, crooned or shouted scraps of unrelated phrases. I remember Merce Cunningham, 20 years ago, doing much more interesting, funny or dramatic things with chairs, plastic bags and clothing, and making his dances full of movement at the same time. What a long way we get now.

About the other work Duprés gave, *La Divina*, words fail me. It purported to be part homage, part biographical comment, about Maria Callas, but the trashy farago of posturing and prancing arranged by Kate Platt seemed an insult to the singer's memory, the dancer's ability and the audience's intelligence.

I was inclined to feel sorry for Duprés, saddled with such a nonsense programme, but was reminded that she chose to appear in it. She ought to know better.

John Percival

Excess at face value

Donald Cooper

THEATRE

So Long On Lonely Street

Palace, Watford

A lady poet in Sandra Beer's play says: "In the South, God help you if you aren't Gothic." Too true. But Southern Gothic is tricky territory for the outsider. With a genre that thrives on excess, it is hard to know where mockery takes over.

Featuring incest, suicide, long-concealed illegitimacy, a densely proliferating family tree and a centre-stage coffin body, *So Long On Lonely Street* could be an exercise in mischievous pastiche. I take it at face value as it contains some characters that defy mockery and others so funny as to defeat ridicule.

The action centres on the death of old Aunt Pearl, and a family get-together to learn the contents of her will. There are the direct relatives, Ruth (the poet) and her brother Raymond, a soap-opera idol briefly in from New York. There are the local cousins, King and Clarice, with slender claims, but avid appetite, for the estate. Receiving the visitors is Pearl's life-long black companion, Annabel Lee, who is unwaveringly convinced that the house belongs to her.

The point at issue is the old Southern question of heritage. Should the ramshackle estate fall to King's clutches and be bulldozed to make way for a shopping mall "for Christian merchants"? Or should it be patched up and restored to life? And, if so, by whom?

Miss Beer steers away from

Grand Edinburgh Fire Balloon

Royal Lyceum, Edinburgh

Were it not for extraordinary, radical, pioneers like James Tytler, daily activities such as reading this newspaper would be unthinkable. Tytler — sometime musician, mathematician, writer, surgeon, chemist, mechanic and single-handed editor of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* — also found time to build his own printing press.

Most importantly though, he was the first man in Britain to fly. Andrew Dalmeier's new play excavates this fact and the persistent, bad tempered, 18th century inventor, from undeserved obscurity. Both acts of Dalmeier's play



Hunnicutt and Protheroe, a sharp-edged partnership

examining what the heritage (a former plantation) represents — and is none too clear on what better use it could be put to.

But the action goes some way to answering these questions by identifying the characters themselves as living embodiments of Southern tradition. King and his tyrannously sweet-talking wife are direct descendants of the plantation bosses. Ruth and her brother are alienated Southerners. Annabel is the place itself, which can be redeemed or destroyed.

As a first play (launched in Atlanta and going on to Boston and Broadway) *Lonely Street* has some of the usual trademarks of cautious naturalism. It also shows a writer fully in command of her characters, capable of organizing an elaborate dynastic plot and of manipulating both into

comic situations while keeping a main argument on the rails.

By far the most interesting figure, Annabel (true to her origin in Edgar Allan Poe) contains two characters: her domestic self and a dream companion drawn from the Song of Solomon. And Claire Benedict's performance richly projects both: at once a frail, stuff old lady, erupting into full-throated biblical cadences when possessed by her alter ego.

The siblings stimulate a lively, sharp-edged partnership from Gayle Hunnicutt and Brian Protheroe, performing a guarded and gradually accelerating courtship dance. King and his pregnant belle are accurately targeted by Lou Hirsch and Caroline Bliss.

Irving Wardle

construction and release of a hot air balloon (impressively realistic) in Edinburgh's pleasure gardens. This creates both a very concrete sense of spectacle and an arena through which a scornful cross-section of Edinburgh citizens can wander (still recognizable today, as Hugh Hodgart's production points out, by sometimes positioning characters round the auditorium), and enables Dalmeier to show the forces propelling invention and rebellion conflicting with those of restriction.

The structure proves limited: the entire story has to be told through two dramatic incidents — his two attempts to fly — and all other elements of Tytler's life are woven in through exposition. The play soon acquires a rather monotonous tread and static feel. As Tytler himself, Stewart

dimensional, his crusty delivery strongly conveying Tytler's lonely exasperated arrogance, but not accommodating passages of rebellious, visionary flight. Were he perhaps more thoroughly a comic outflow to the audience as well, the tragicomic nature of his life might strike home more forcibly. Scenes that do take off are fascinating. There is a vivid encounter between Tytler and Politics, in the shape of Sir Adam Maxwell (a splendidly pompous Robert Carr), who both attacks and illustrates Tytler's theory that "gravity is the root of all evil". There are superb performances too from Ralph Riach as an Edinburgh lawyer, James Gibb as an officious park keeper, and Kenny McKenna as Benny, Tytler's long-suffering but intriguingly loyal assistant.

Sarah Hemmings

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Paul Griffiths

Barber of Seville

Leeds

It does not always follow that hyperactivity on stage makes for partial anaesthesia of the baton; but it can happen, and in the case of Giles Havergal's *Barber of Seville* it does.

Since the production (in conjunction with the Vancouver and Welsh national operas) opened at Cardiff in the spring, things have hardly settled. Russell Craig's lovingly detailed open-plan cross-section of Rossini's music is every bit as irresistible to the eye, but musically the production is all too resistant to the ear. Rossini's music has to contend with both banter and a baton which tug mercilessly against its every note.

Clive Timm's conducting is scarcely less laborious than Robert David MacDonald's translation: this is handstand Rossini, tough on the singers and tougher still on the audience.

It is a pity, for Opera North has assembled a cast with considerable comic and stylistic potential. Harry Nicoll, with his featherweight tenor, is not happily cast as Count Almaviva; but Beverly Mills's Rosina and Peter Savidge's Figaro lacked only guidance in how to tailor their voices to their parts.

David Wilson-Johnson and Clive Bayley as Bartolo and Basilio seem to have more and better ideas of their own, and know well enough how to pick up their cues from Rossini himself. Wilson-Johnson's Old King Cole of a Doctor is a masterpiece of comic timing, and this musically astute Basilio could give several of his colleagues a singing lesson.

But they function in isolation. With each character more circumscribed, there can be little sense of personal identity. Without this, they can hardly be expected to relate to each other.

Goodbye to the golden days

BIG BANG

In two weeks' time the Stock Exchange faces the biggest shake-up in its history. Beginning a three-part series, Bryan Appleyard examines the impact and charts the origins of change

Part 1: All change

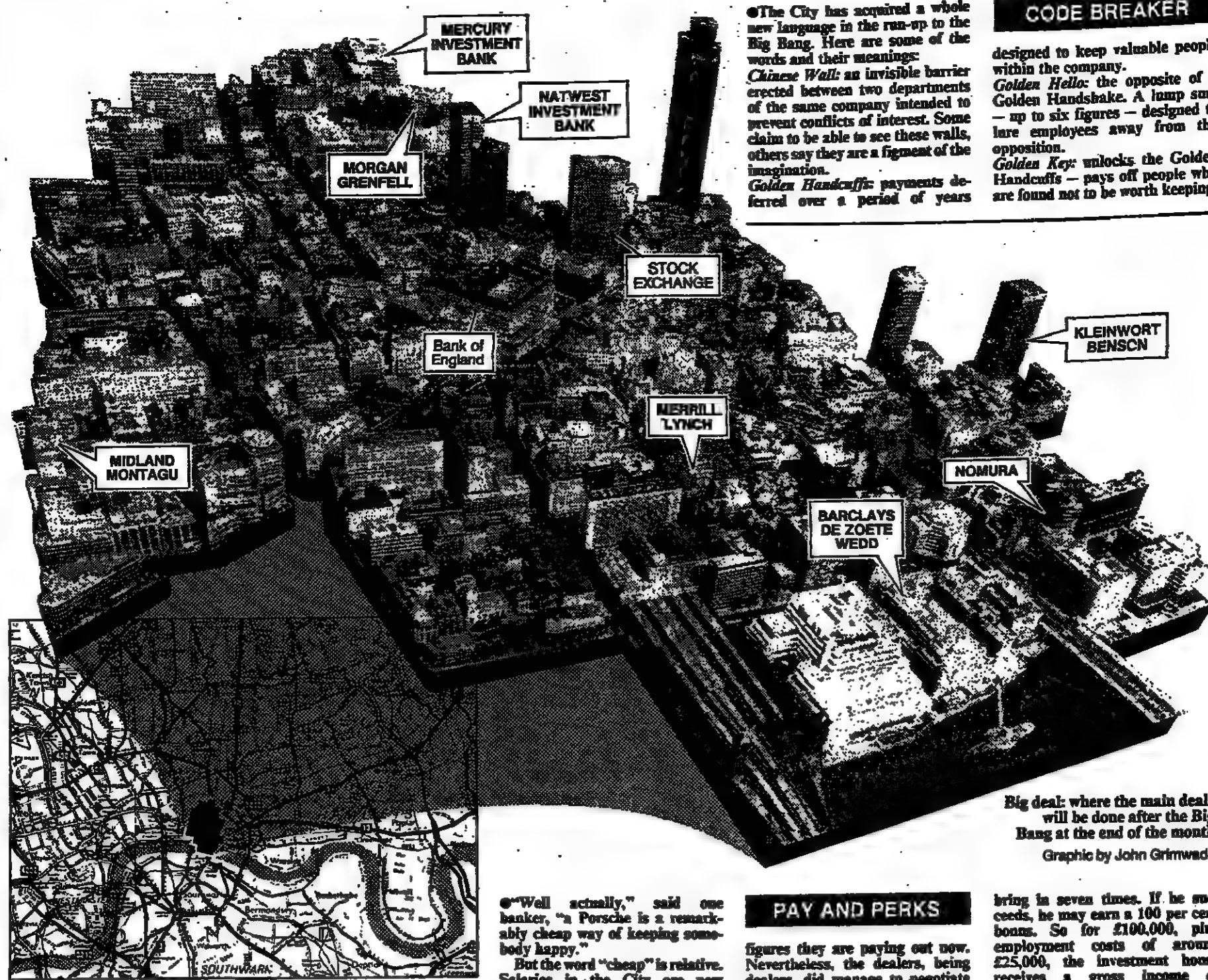
The City is the square mile of London which extends along the banks of the Thames from Tower Hill in the east to the Temple in the west and north to Smithfield and Liverpool Street. Its buildings are bigger, the streets cleaner and the sandwich bars slicker than in the West End. But down curious alleys still lurk restaurants with bizarre customs, and pubs where people eat huge plates of shepherd's pie topped with a jumbo sausage, while jobbers weep into their beer.

In these narrow passageways lie the last vestiges of the City's medieval legacy. Most of the wooden City was wiped out in the Great Fire of 1666, to be replaced by the stone baroque which dominates today. But an older, darker age still surfaces in the street plan.

Until the 1980s, however, it was the Victorian and Edwardian era that ruled the area. It was then that the City became the centre of the financial and economic world. Global trade and capital flows were regulated through London. With the captive market of an empire and the dominance of the sea, the City was unchallenged. It developed an arrogance, a mystique and a snobbery to deter outsiders.

In effect, that arrogance protected it through world wars, Labour governments and the decline of Britain. But in 1979 it became clear that the bluff was about to be called. For the City had been everything English, with its chop houses, fish restaurants, careful class distinction, but, most of all, with its quite stupefying degree of hypocrisy.

The City believed in free trade, in open markets, in unfettered capitalism — for everybody except itself. In the past, Conservative governments had virtually gone along with this. Restrictive prac-



Big deal: where the main deals will be done after the Big Bang at the end of the month
Graphic by John Grimwade

tices that would have made even the most regressive union baron flinch were tolerated, as they seemed quite good for the country and, besides, the City held the purse strings.

But in 1976, Shirley Williams had extended the power of the Office of Fair Trading to include service industries and, two years later, it had begun to take an interest in the Stock Exchange's rule book. Finally, the 1979 Thatcher government turned out less keen than its predecessors to protect ancient privileges.

The Stock Exchange was on the skids. Nobody doubted that its rule book infringed both the spirit and the letter of the fair trading legislation. And, in the end, they were kept out of court only by a deal that accepted they could not win. Nicholas Goodison, the chairman of the Stock Exchange, and Cecil Parkinson, then Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, agreed they would not go to court but that the Stock Exchange had to implement all the

changes that would have been forced on it in any case.

Those changes have come to be known as The Big Bang and come into effect on October 27. Along with the vast range of associated changes that have taken place in the City, they represent the most radical and shattering transformation ever experienced by our financial community. They will affect everything from the way they dress in the City, to the style of the buildings and to the way we invest our money. Nobody will be untouched by the explosion.

In the old Stock Exchange rule book, traders in company shares and Government securities (gilts) were split into brokers and jobbers. Brokers took orders to buy or sell from their clients. They then went to a jobber on the Stock Exchange floor and asked for his price, without disclosing whether they were buying or selling. The jobber quoted two prices — the lower one for buying and the

higher for selling. The broker would find the most favourable price and execute the deal.

Brokers made their money on commissions on each deal and the jobbers profited on their "spread" — the difference between their buying and selling prices. The client hoped to profit from gains in the share price. Membership of the Stock Exchange was strictly controlled and brokers' commissions were fixed on a sliding scale related to the size of each deal. The typical small investor would pay 1.65 per cent on the first £7,000 of a deal.

The system was antiquated, outrageously unfair and, for its members, a licence to print money. "If" commented one of the new Big Bang bankers, "the general public had ever found out how much partners in stock-broking firms were taking home every week, there would have been a Big Bang 10 years ago."

PAY AND PERKS

figures they are paying out now. Nevertheless, the dealers, being dealers, did manage to negotiate guaranteed bonuses for the first two years.

The system for the best dealers is to pay them a basic salary, say £25,000. Any investment house would expect a good dealer to bring in a gross income of five times his salary, and a great one to

bring in seven times. If he succeeds, he may earn a 100 per cent bonus. So for £100,000, plus employment costs of around £25,000, the investment house receives a gross income of £150,000.

But those figures are just averages. A three-man dealing team can bring in a gross income of "quite a few millions," with individual dealers frequently earning as much as £300,000-£500,000 a year.

out of the window. Market makers and agents no longer have to be separated. Membership of the Stock Exchange is thrown open both to foreigners and outsiders and commission rates are flexible — brokers will have to compete on the price they charge to investors.

Belowing the Stock Exchange sky-high may seem enough for one decade, but that is only part of the story. For, over the past 25 years, the City has managed to grab almost the whole of the biggest market the world has ever seen. This is the Euromarket, now more properly known as the

Marzipan Boys: the takeover of the old City firms resulted in huge payouts to partners. But the layers beneath the partners — those who actually knew how to make the money — demanded a slice of the action. This was the Marzipan layer, on top of the cake but below the icing. It was to placate this layer that Chase Manhattan bank, in taking over two London stock-brokers, had to go out and buy 37 Porsches in one day.

International Capital Market. Money at this level becomes an abstraction. Last year's Stock Exchange turnover of \$467 billion may seem a lot, but in the same period, Eurobond turnover was \$2.25 trillion and the Euro-currency deposit market turned over \$2.75 trillion. This is what Labour politicians used quaintly to call "hot" money because it moved quickly — but today all money is hot and it all moves quickly.

The creation of the Euromarkets began after the Second World War when the Americans were running a huge balance of payments deficit. It was said that they were buying up the world, which was not far from the truth. Their economy had grown in the war while Europe's had been vaporized.

The deficit meant that dollars held by non-Americans were appearing everywhere. In the early Sixties, the movement of these dollars turned into a systematic market. Some say it was created by the legendary Sir Sigmund "Siggy" Warburg, others that the Moscow Narodny Bank found it had issued a Eurobond by accident. Either way, it meant that the banks had found ways of soaking up the dollars and turning them into interest-bearing, tradable paper.

Today, President Reagan is in the deficit business again, exporting dollars in vast quantities. Meanwhile the Japanese, operators of the second biggest economy in the world, are running a huge surplus, and the mountains of Yen held in Japanese hands are flooding on to the capital markets. So, even if Reagan or his successor decided to control the deficit, or if the dollar declined seriously — as many now think is likely — the capital flows would continue.

For a variety of reasons relating to tax, the law and our position between the two time zones of the United States and the Far East, London became the undisputed centre of this market. Had this not happened, the City and its quaint institutions would have embarked on a long period of decline as a financial centre. Our domestic capital markets, now accounting for only around 8 per cent of the world's total, would have drifted into insignificance. But with the Euromarkets in our pocket, nobody could by-pass the City.

TOMORROW

The fear and the greed of the City money men

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The Afghan samurai

His name is heard in the bazaars of the north-west frontier. Among the fierce tribesmen of Afghanistan, who have been waging a bitter seven-year war of attrition against Russian invaders, his fighting prowess has become legend. He is Koshiro Tanaka, a 47-year-old former karate instructor from Tokyo, who has declared his own personal Jihad against communism.

"I wish we had more Mujahideen like him," said Jan Agha, a senior rebel commander in the Jagdalak Valley, a Mujahideen (holy warrior) stronghold 35 miles east of the Afghan capital, Kabul. "He is one of the best fighters we have."

I first heard of Tanaka in a carpet market in Peshawar, the north-west frontier town, made famous by Kipling's stories. His was a name I was to hear many times again as I searched for a rebel group which would escort me into Afghanistan.

By all accounts he was a disciplined, self-contained man. A man of few words who donned a track suit and the



Koshiro Tanaka: one-man army

headscarf of a samurai before he went into battle. When I met the strange, enigmatic "ferrings" (foreigner) he was all I had imagined: the very embodiment of the Samurai warrior of lore.

"All I want to do is fight, fight every day. We must stop the spread of communism otherwise the Russians will continue to invade weaker countries like Afghanistan," he said in slow but clearly enunciated English.

"I cannot understand Islam. It is very, very difficult for me. But I am most impressed by

the Mujahideen's courage. They never asked for this war. They are fighting for their freedom and liberation."

Tanaka first arrived in Jagdalak in 1984; he had convinced leaders of the Jamiat-ul-Islami (the Islamic Society) rebel group that he wished to join the 500 Mujahideen who are based in the valley.

Twice married and with five children, he found the scepticism and opposition of his family harder to overcome.

"My family and my friends don't like me being out here. They tried to stop me coming to Afghanistan but nothing they could do or say made any difference," he said.

Tanaka has undertaken six tours of duty in the Jagdalak Valley, which has been depopulated by Soviet aerial bombardment.

When not raiding Russian outposts which guard the electricity lines to Kabul or ambushing convoys on the strategic Kabul to Jallalabad highway, he often wanders off alone to scout Jagdalak's terrain, a lunar-like landscape of arid, forbidden hills, river beds and narrow rocky trails.

He exudes an aura of invincibility and Jagdalak's Mujahideen, as superstitious as the rest of their countrymen, are happy to have him as their talisman. Through him their fame spreads and such vainglory is an essential part of Afghan life.

"Next year I am 47 so I will not be able to move so fast," he said. "I can only give the Mujahideen about one or two years more. The problem is not only an Afghan problem. It is one for all the free world."

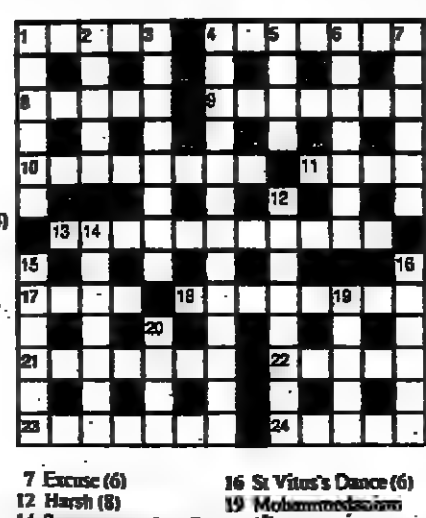
It is sentiments and actions like these that have helped make Koshiro Tanaka something of a legend. Or at least, as one fellow guerrilla put it: "A one-man army."

David Browne

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1078

ACROSS
1 Make happy (5)
4 Light as a feather (7)
8 Alliance (5)
9 Large tent (7)
10 Bonnet (8)
11 Rubbish pile (4)
12 Identity certificate (11)
17 Buoyant platform (4)
18 Amaze (8)
21 Plait (7)
22 Slaver (5)
23 Makes more income (7)
24 Brazilian dance (5)

DOWN
1 Plump (6)
2 Heather (5)
3 Traitor (8)
4 Not too literary (3,5)
5 Bloodthirsty (4)
7 Excuse (6)
12 Harsh (8)
14 Sanitary (7)
16 St Vitus's Dance (6)
19 Mohammedanism (5)



مکان التحمل

MONDAY PAGE

When will they ever learn?

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING



Truly there is nothing new in life. This article, originally written in 1925, proves that parents then were just as perplexed and children just as problematical as they are today

"Any keen observer of the times cannot have failed to notice that we are on the threshold of a great feminine awakening. Apathy and levity are alike giving place to a wholesome and intelligent interest in the affairs of life, and above all in the house. We believe that the time is ripe for a great new magazine which shall worthily meet the needs of the house-keeping woman of today."

So decreed the first issue of *Good Housekeeping* magazine as it made its way into the middle-class drawing rooms of 1922. (The first cover is reproduced above left.) It was a statement of intent that found instant success, and the publication today of the best of the magazine from its launch, until 1939 lets us see why.

The piece we reprint here, originally entitled *Are Parents Any Use?*, first appeared in March 1925. The author, M Grant Cook, expressed a view as provoking now as it was then.

© Ragtime to Wartime, the best of *Good Housekeeping* 1922-1939 (Ebury Press, £9.95).

Parents are always the subject of much discussion. Should or shouldn't they have children? Do they know anything about them? Are they the best people to look after them, or would children be better off in other hands? People who are not themselves parents, elderly aunts, friends of the family, schoolteachers and so forth, have no doubt at all about the answer to this question. Teachers, indeed, often feel that parents are not only no use, but positively dangerous. Even children, in this free age, are sometimes dissatisfied with their fathers and mothers, and parents are seldom quite contented with their sons and daughters.

Being a parent at all is a gamble. Many parents are disappointed in their children. Where they hoped for curly hair and dimples, they get wavy locks and angles. Where they would welcome obedience, gentleness and pretty behaviour, they get upstart and squalls and a hatred of washing. By this time everyone's ancestry has got a bit mixed and no one can count on the appearance or character of their offspring. Arrogance, greed and dullness, which no parents can account for, may exhibit themselves very early in the young. Little Isabel may have Aunt Anne's small round eyes and tendency to rudeness; little George may display the least endearing traits of Uncle Albert, although these relatives have never been near the house. It is to the parents' credit that they make the best of such things.

Mothers hitherto have had most to do with the children, and yet how seldom can they guarantee that a child will always be perfect in health, looks and conduct. Nowadays mothers are more and more inclined to leave the moral and mental improvement of the family in the hands of specialists, while they improve their own and other games. Too few of them have fully realized that in order to

have the worry and double the pleasure—if any—of children, the co-operation of the elusive father should be sought and, indeed, insisted upon.

Fathers seldom see anything of their children except at bedtime and in the holidays. The father's influence in most homes is confined to a few brief hours of play, during which time he makes himself the more popular parent by overlooking lapses of all kinds and so undoing the lessons patiently taught by the mother. She should demand that the father take a home course at least once a year, during which time he should be constantly with his offspring, seeing them through the fractions of convalescence after measles, keeping order at table. Thus the male parent might realize with

something of a shock that his little ones did not spend the entire time trailing clouds of glory and making naive and delicious remarks. Occasionally children say a naive, literal or logical thing that is very charming—but how many things they say that are utter nonsense.

Fathers forced into unusual and prolonged intimacy with their nurseries, and anxious to add to their repertoire of quotations from Pamela and Peter, are quick to find this out, and they are sometimes unfairly annoyed about it. Shocked at finding themselves bored, they take to shopping and buy all the toys that they cover for themselves. Frequent presents seem to these misguided men the only way to keep things quiet and

happy in the nursery. The immediate effect is satisfactory, but children who are "made happy" by too much indulgence and constant presents, are noticeably anti-social and selfish when they meet other children and can't have things all their own way. This is in a great measure the defect of the Montessori child or, one should more justly say, of the child whose mother has grasped, more or less, a few Montessori principles. Most mothers of young children have done this with the result that home life is freer and livelier than it used to be. One young mother rather nervously described herself as following "the Montessori system or something, because everybody does it where I live". It not ill expresses the jumble of ideas (often opposed to each other) that are tried on the post-war child.

For example, Richard, aged three, is the child of "Montessori" parents. They will deny him nothing for fear—as they explain—of rousing in his three-year-old breast feelings of injury and resentment which they would have no means of allaying. Between Richard and a common or garden "spoilt brat" there is little difference to be discerned. Richard clamours for a slab of pink coconut sugar, in the high street, at 11 in the morning and, lest his little subconscious be irreparably damaged, his father rushes in to a grubby little shop to buy it for him. Richard wants all the toys at his own party and the

other children are urged to give them up, for the good of their characters. Richard does not want his bath, or wants to blow a trumpet at six in the morning, or sits in a puddle.

It is characteristic of earnest "Montessori" mothers that they are quite careless of the rights or inhibitions of other infants. They hope that Richard will never blame them for anything, but it is more than likely that the feelings of injury and resentment may be retroactive, when the grown man finds that he can't have everything he calls for, and has a digestion ruined by coconut bars.

Are parents in general, then, any use? They never learn from experience—or, at least, they never learn much—and they have no fixed standard at which to aim. They invariably inspire in their children a determination to bring up the next generation quite differently. And yet, there is no getting over the fact, children like their parents almost always and overlook their failures.

But if the component parts are so unsatisfactory, why trouble to preserve this particular social group? The answer is that although apart these single members are only tolerable, let them but fuse into that unit which we call the family and we have at once something irresistibly charming and precious. There is nothing else quite like the warmth and gaiety of a real family. Their jokes, their squabbles, their ways and customs, have a quality that is at least as old as the race, and something in each of us responds to it.

Sue Townsend was getting ready for her nine year old daughter's birthday party when she realised that she was going to have a heart attack. She finished preparing the birthday tea before catching a taxi to the hospital. "I really did myself up," she says, "best knickers and all that. And I smoked a cigarette on the way because I knew it would be my last one for ages."

At the hospital, her doctor told her: "You are at this moment, having a heart attack," as she was rushed into intensive care.

"The pains were bad but I wasn't frightened at all at that point," she says. It was only when a well-meaning theatre assistant squeezed her hand, as the doctors were working on her heart, and moaned: "What must you be thinking now? How awful for you," that Townsend cracked.

"I thought 'My God! She's telling me I'm going to die' and I immediately felt very ill and panicky."

On top of it all, she was worried about her daughter's party guests whom she was meant to be looking after. In the end, her doctor left her bedside to go round to her house, gave the little girls their tea and saw that they got home safely.

It is typical of the creator of the lugubrious, soul searching schoolboy, Adrian Mole, that the whole experience is recalled with the same whimsical mixture of farce and tragedy with which she views the world.

Even so, the heart attack last March, following the discovery that she is diabetic, has persuaded 40 year old Townsend to take her own well being, at least, a little more seriously.

"I'd been having these pains in my chest for ages but I was too busy to do anything about it," she admits. "I'd actually said to a friend 'I think I'm having a heart attack' and we

Secret agony of Adrian's 'mum', aged 40

Sue Townsend may have given Adrian Mole fans a laugh, but the effort gave her a heart attack

had both roared with laughter." She had, she confesses, become something of a workaholic without realising it as a result of the success of her two Adrian Mole books. "I did everything anyone asked me to do," she says. "I suppose it's a form of insecurity, but I've never been able to say 'No.' But she has improved

"I thought 'My God, she's telling me I'm going to die'"

since her heart attack and now insists on sleeping on any proposal, usually before turning it down.

She has also lost weight, began taking exercise and cut down her smoking—anything up to 60 a day in the past. "I'd become very boring and didn't go out much. I just worked. Now I really do feel regenerated. I've started to live during the day as well as work, and I think I've become a bit braver, too. It's quite a good thing to come near to death. I'm not going to go on about

priorities but you do think 'my God, you came near to it that time, girl'."

It is four years since her acned brain-child first appeared in print in *The Secret Diary of Adrian Mole Aged 13½*. Such was Adrian's appeal that Townsend produced a sequel—*The Growing Pains of Adrian Mole*—the following year. Between them, the two books have now sold a remarkable 5 million copies in the English language edition alone.

They have been turned into an international stage play and television series and translated into 16 languages including Russian and last Thursday a boxed version of the paperbacks, *The Complete Adrian Mole*, went on sale.

After finishing the second book, she vowed to put Adrian on ice until 1992 when he will be 26, despite pressure from her publisher and the public. One man wrote: "If you don't write a third Mole, I will, and you can take me to court. At least I'll be happy in prison!"



Window on a changed world: Sue Townsend looking forward

Townsend says: "There's something almost distasteful about it because I know I would sell and I would feel I was cashing in on it. It's an easy thing for me to do now and I just want to do something different."

What she is doing is writing a book about Britain's new

"underclass", the people she sees as the victims of the Thatcherite economic policy, but still in the same zany style. She has also been commissioned to write two plays, one of them for the National Theatre.

The eldest of three daughters of parents who were both bus conductors, she grew up in Leicester—not far from the restored vicarage where she now lives with her husband, Colin, their daughter and two of Sue's three children by her first marriage. Her 21-year-old

Sally Brompton

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1986

The Complete Adrian Mole, by Sue Townsend, is published by Methuen at £4.25

Never having had any money in the past she had to ask her accountant to send her a "stiff letter" which is kept in her cash book. Anything she spends over a certain amount has to be passed by him first. She also has to let him know when she gives money away—something she is prone to do with spontaneous regularity.

She says that she is working harder on her current book than on anything she has ever done. "It's poetic but spare, realistic but surreal," she says. "I want everything. I want it all."

Her heroine, a 39½ year old housewife, leaves her family and runs away to London—something which Townsend subsequently discovered actually happens in real life. She had no qualms about reaching 40 herself. "I like being older," she says. "I love being a proper grown-up."

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In spite of the women's

movement and all it has achieved, we need another Marie Stopes to educate public opinion.

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Would she would feel the same if Sabrina were her own daughter? Would she be more concerned for her child's future happiness—the likelihood of which would be seriously imperilled by its being a ravishing beauty? Poor little Marilyn Monroe didn't have much happiness, nor did Helen of Troy.

Penny dismisses, with ridicule, the beautiful lines of W B Yeats, whereas he prays that his daughter "may be granted beauty but not of the sort to turn heads, nor to make her conceited, nor to lose her natural kindness and so never to find a true friend." "Rubbish," she states: One hopes that little Sabrina has good parents and is not too dependent on her Godmother for her spiritual welfare.

TALKBACK

From Mrs A. Austin, Chandlers Ridge, Nunthorpe, Middlesbrough, Cleveland.

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Aids: a task for the churches

The time has come for Christians to arrive at a more considered attitude towards Aids. It is plainly a serious issue: neither the disease itself nor its fearful effects for human society are going to go away. Because the virus has been spread, at least until now, largely by two means — drug addiction and certain homosexual practices — ordinary reaction to its victims has generally been characterized by moral reprobation. Both practices prompt widespread revulsion. The disease is almost unique in modern society in attracting the kind of moral censoriousness that was once common in popular attitudes to "unclean" afflictions. The victims of Aids are contemporary lepers.

Some Christians, conscious of the seriousness of the disease, have felt almost instinctively for an enlightened response but have somehow failed to express a moral coherence. Most, however, have — at various levels of awareness — condemned the victims of the disease for two related reasons that are thought of as resting upon a religious and moral basis.

Aids has been seen, first, as the consequence of personal sin. It is the plague sent by God himself to punish those guilty of breaking moral laws laid down with considerable unambiguity in the Bible. Secondly, the disease is a collective judgement on general social trends, a providential warning against a whole set of dispositions sometimes described as "the permissive society". Neither of these positions rests upon very secure Christian foundations.

Compared with some of the things commonly done by human beings to one another in our modern world — political murder, social selfishness, personal cruelties — sexual activity between homosexuals will scarcely seem of such grievousness as uniquely to have elicited from the Divine the dreadful affliction of Aids. If it is

condemned in the Bible, further more, so are a range of sexual and other practices, such as intercourse outside marriage and divorce, whose frequency and social acceptability are now often unquestioned.

It is, again, difficult to see why relations between sexually active homosexuals should be regarded with such additional moral horror as to place them in a potentially special relationship to divine retribution. In Christianity all men and women are suffused in sin. Indeed, the whole point of Christ's entry into our world of sorrow was to impart the free gift of forgiveness. The Christian message becomes unintelligible unless the priority of human sin is recognized. It looks from our beings at virtually every moment of life. It looks the earth with desolation and great suffering. By his own confession, Jesus came into the world to save not the righteous, but sinners. He did not come to threaten them with appalling diseases.

The notion of a collective punishment of human society is more consistent with Scripture, but is still not an appropriate response. The Bible has many examples of whole societies suffering ultimate punishments for moral wrongdoing, of which the most notorious, in the present context, happened at Sodom. Confronted with the immediate dissolution of families and communal securities in the way societies have always been in times of plague, it is human enough to ask "Why should this happen to us?"

It is not a very proper question. Mankind has no reasonable claim on the sort of expectations of happiness and security which the question presupposes. If plague is a punishment of society for its wrongdoing, then it is a punishment of society collectively, and not of some particular group. That much may indeed be inferred



Edward Norman urges Christians to reject the view that victims of the disease are being divinely punished for their sins

from Scripture. But since all human societies are given over to sin it would be hazardous to identify particular "natural" afflictions as directed by God at selected dimensions of human moral frailty.

When the cholera epidemics occurred in mid-Victorian Britain numerous sages of Christianity rushed to identify them as the agency of God's wrath. But they were wrong, and their successors are wrong today. When I used to work in a hospital as a chaplain, the first thing I learned was that illness is illness; it is the consequence of no moral injunction, no spiritual vengeance. The moral and the wise will, of course, seek to discern in the shock to their sensibilities some advance to greater spiritual insights; to grow through suffering, either their own or experienced vicariously for society, to more subtle and mature purchases on the meanings behind the mechanics of the creation.

These last are of enormous importance for a proper understanding

of the impending Aids crisis. There is a growing Christian agnosticism about the "evils" of "natural" disasters — earthquakes, famines, diseases. But there are, in a properly ordered religious view of the world, no "evils" of this sort. The fault derives from separating men from their element: nature. God's creation is real and concrete. He made the world with material form and design, and — the authentic miracle of religion — he lifted men from the unconsciousness of the busy and ephemeral mass of living things and gave them the gift of reason and reflection.

They were admitted, in that sense, to participation with God in the development of the creation. Their status as created beings was unchanged, however. Just as Christ did not bring men perfection, but forgiveness, so God in the creation gave men self-consciousness but not freedom from nature. We are now able to measure and to quantify the matter of our habitat. The abilities we have evolved with the gifts God imparted have enabled us to engage nature in a fruitful exchange whose results include the healing of the sick by medical skill, the better distribution of material resources by social understanding, the more sensitive treatment of those who are different from ourselves in cultural assumptions.

Yet we are still unavoidably a part of the natural order, and it is an order of living things, microscopic and larger, which sustain themselves by mutual absorption. Disease is what happens when living things within ourselves multiply in the wrong place — wrong, that is, because not programmed to a "normal" pattern; it is what happens when our bodies are successfully infiltrated by other living things from outside.

Aids is a disease like any other, in the sense that it is an evolution from the chaotic living mass that

costs the globe and of which we are a part. God tells us to reflect upon that reality, to recognize the horror of our dilemma as creatures lifted to divine choices yet incapable, through false expectations of a "perfect" contentment, of converting that horror into joy. Christians believe that Christ came into the world to confirm that matter was real; that the way reality works is God's scheme of things, and that the sorrows and imperfections of life are of our own contrivance. For God became matter himself.

The time has come for Christians not only to ask themselves exactly what the appearance of Aids means, but also to do something to demonstrate their sense of brotherhood with those afflicted. By this I do not mean a heavy and perhaps condescending release of "compassion", but the cultivation of a balanced relationship within the fellowship of sin which is human society.

I also think it would be helpful if a part-time interdenominational society of Christian ministers and priests could be established, its members pledged to visit Aids victims and offer what practical and religious help they can. Because of the confidential nature of individual cases they would have to operate in cooperation with existing support groups. To be most effective the members of such a society should not, at present, be drawn from those groups most at risk of acquiring the disease. But they should put themselves at the service of the victims, as Christ gave himself unsparringly to the afflicted. He was accused of resorting to the company of outcasts — the ritually unclean, the lepers, the sinners. His contemporary representatives could follow his example.

Dr Edward Norman is Dean of Peterhouse, Cambridge.

Michael Meadowcroft

My case for PR, in spite of all

Although, as a loyal Liberal MP, I do my best to keep the boat on an even keel, my seniors in the party suspect that some of my opinions are not quite orthodox; indeed, are positively heretical.

Generally, I think, they are wrong, but I must admit to one opinion which goes against the party's most cherished beliefs. I generally keep it dark, for fear of dire retribution, but the time has come to publish and be damned. So here goes: I do not believe that proportional representation would necessarily be to the Liberal Party's electoral advantage.

Well, I'm still here, still typing and marshalling my argument, which rests partly on the record of equivalent parties in other European countries that have PR. They sometimes achieve a foothold in government but are seldom, if ever, dominant and have to trim their policies to suit the dominant partner. Not an alluring prospect.

Our party in Britain is the largest and most radical of all European Liberal parties, surviving, and thriving, within an outdated, unfair electoral system.

Outdated? you ask. Unfair? But weren't you just knocking PR, the obvious alternative?

Well, no, I wasn't. Whatever its effect on Liberal fortunes, I favour it as the only way for all shades of opinion, on every political issue, to be given adequate expression.

PR's benefits, or disadvantages, to the Liberal Party depend entirely on one's confidence that the Alliance, as the public becomes increasingly disillusioned with the other two parties, will hit the electoral jackpot. It is all a matter of numbers. Under PR the 26 per cent vote in the last election would have given us 150 MPs instead of the mere 23 in fact returned. But consider what would happen were we to achieve a 40 per cent vote — not beyond the bounds of possibility. Under PR, 260 seats and dependence on another party to form a government. First-past-the-post: 326 seats and an absolute majority.

The publication this week of Peter Hain's *Proportional Misrepresentation* puts the subject in a broader context than usual. The book's central thesis is that while PR would be fairer, it could result in a less democratic government. Some of the old chestnuts are reheated, such as that of breaking local links between MPs and their constituents. Those with rural constituencies may agree, but as an MP in a city with relatively arbitrary boundaries, I am unconvinced.

The one difficulty Peter Hain outlines which does occasionally disturb my unselfish nature is the possibility that, given the existing structure and balance of British political parties, the Alliance, as

the only non-class-based group, could hold office constantly as the pendulum swung between left and right. But that hypothesis does not take into account the fundamental change in political structures and voting habits that PR would bring.

It is akin to suggesting that the 1832 Reform Act left the Whigs and Tories unchanged or that the 1867 Reform Act had no influence on the rise of organized labour. It is also worth recalling that in West Germany, the Social Democrats and Christian Democrats once formed a grand coalition, with the liberal Free Democrats as the only opposition.

The most powerful argument in favour of PR is the possibility of ending the besetting sin of the British voter: the tendency to vote negatively. British elections tend not to be won by opposition parties but to be lost by governments. Our system not only permits negative voting, it positively encourages it. The consequence is a dangerously low level of interest and concern about political ideas and values.

Our social and economic problems cannot be overcome without a deeper political consciousness of the electorate. There are no simple answers, whatever any politician says, and the public needs to be nudged by every means possible to consider the options and the consequences attached to each. So long as candidates can win elections by attacking their opponents there is no incentive for more rigorous thinking.

The most attractive of PR systems, the single transferable vote, specifically requires positive choices. It also, of course, obviates the third party "squeeze" — an aspect not dealt with by Peter Hain, who seems to turn a blind eye to Labour's continued domination of councils in towns and cities with a majority of non-Labour voters.

The pernicious extension of political control into employment policies, ending support of voluntary groups whose faces do not fit, and the use of public funds for political propaganda are a deliberate Labour reaction to the government's equivalent erosion of pluralism by abolishing recalcitrant local authorities.

The need to encourage debate and to enable peaceful change lies at the heart of healthy democratic processes. Our existing electoral system is an innocent accomplice in thwarting those processes. Certainly PR is no panacea for all ills but its advantages in our current political crises are vivid, however much it might harm Alliance prospects in the short term.

How's that for Liberalism? The author is Liberal MP for Leeds West.

moreover... Miles Kington

Her knees went like gelignite

One of the most prosperous subsidiaries of Moreover Enterprises is our publishing house, Mills & Bang, with its best-selling catalogue of romantic military fiction. These tender yet rip-roaring novels combine the sheer action and brutality that men love with the passionate, poetic romance which has women flocking to bookshops for another fix. The autumn list of new Mills & Bang military romance has just appeared, and I am proud to bring you news of the outstanding titles.

Christmas in Belfast, by Lavinia Herbage

Spending Christmas Day on patrol in riot-torn Belfast was not what Captain Percy Flavour had in mind when he joined the 3rd Battalion, The Troubadours. It was cold and it was dangerous. So when he returned to his patrol vehicle and found a Christmas stocking attached to it, labelled "To My Darling Percy", he immediately had it blown up by explosives experts.

Little did he know that it was a genuine present from Irma Crush, the dashing ITN camerawoman who had fallen in love with the brave captain when filming him for an exclusive interview. Unused to the ways of women, Captain Flavour had not guessed why ITN had returned for another 14 exclusive interviews. But could this budding romance survive her gift of after-shave, five-year diary, tangerine and walnuts being blown to smithereens? And how could Irma reconcile her news values with her hopeless passion for an army officer? This novel will devastate any media people who have recently fallen in love or have had beautifully wrapped presents blown up.

Red Cabbage in the Sunset, by Tania Gatsby

"I say, this borscht is absolutely delicious! Have you put sage in it, by any chance?" The speaker was Rupert Langford, major in the Army Catering Corps. Little did he realize when he joined up to train as a chef at the army's expense that he would be sent on a dangerous mission into the depths of the Soviet Union to find out the secrets of the Red Army's daily diet.

Now, here he was in a barracks in Omsk, disguised as a rodent exterminator, face to face with the legendary Olga Vichova, the woman who was reputed to be able to make soup for 1,000 men out of 10 red cabbages. How he

brought the recipe back to the West, and Olga as well, is the subject of this nut, piquant epic.

Hello Again, by Pru Ruseful

Stephen was a military spy. So when he married Claire, he could not tell her of his real job. He just gave her the impression that he was a thriving young executive to do with electronics, who had to go to conferences a lot. He told her that he was going to Zurich for a marketing management course, when in fact he was eliminating a vital East German spy.

What Stephen didn't know was that Claire was a military spy too. And that when he was away, supposedly in Zurich, she was away as well, entrancing military attaches in expensive discos. But she couldn't tell him that. Nor could she tell him that she was a Russian military spy. Because Stephen was a British military spy.

One day, Stephen got his orders: Get rid of Claire.

Claire got her orders: Eliminate Stephen.

This gripping novel tells how a married couple dedicated to killing each other gradually find new romance, honesty and a lovely primary school for their two children on the outskirts of Basingstoke.

Cold Passion, by Ruth Cranberry

"You are all to go back to your quarters at once! And that is an order!"

Captain Stephanie Bridge of the Royal Video Corps had killed five men in unarmed combat. She had blown up several tanks while bringing her precious video cassettes back to base. But never before had she faced 100 mutinous Gurkhas, crazed with boredom, who demanded to see the latest Wogan programme sent out from Britain or go on the rampage.

"Which one of you is your leader?" she desired to know.

Lieutenant Nanga Farbat stepped forward. As soon as she saw his craggy yet mellifluous face, she knew that this was the man she was destined to love and obey. But if she had known it meant retreating to a small Himalayan village with nothing to remind her of her past except two videos of *Splitting Image* and a Bafra invasion card signed "Lovely evening, Barry Norman", would she have invited him to her room for further negotiations?

Ruth Cranberry's pulsating novel makes it clear that the answer was always yes.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

When only the ultimate will do

I have always maintained that salutations are due, and properly given, to anyone who can do anything better than anyone else. There is a man in Switzerland who cuts pieces of paper into fantastic and beautiful shapes by folding them cunningly first, then plying the scissors in an apparently random manner. We all did this, or tried to, as children, but the good Swiss has turned it into a real art, and it is hardly likely that he will find a challenger to topple him from his recondite pinnacle.

In a different field altogether, the late Arne Tollefson took the humblest and least regarded of musical instruments, the accordion, and played it so finely and expressively that he persuaded serious composers to write for it. And I have told before the story of the man so skilled at parachute jumping that he once jumped out of an aeroplane without one, having thoughtfully arranged to collect one from a passing colleague holding a spare.

These feats betoken respectively a unique skill in manual dexterity combined with a remarkable eye for shape, a musical gift so refined that its possessor could conjure sweet sounds from an instrument thought incapable of making them, and an alliance of courage with presence of mind that makes most of us, when we merely contemplate it, clammy-palmed and dry of mouth.

There is an obvious distinction here between these outstanding achievements and those of the delightful fellow (I met him once) who got into the *Guinness Book of Records* by balancing 11 of the old 12-sided threepenny-bits on edge, each standing on its predecessor. This was something that, given a steady enough hand and sufficient patience, anybody might do, whereas my three heroes must have had some innate quality that others lack. But there is an equally real yet less obvious difference separating the trio from champion athletes. The highest jumper, or faster miler, in the world is only a



ber's thickness or a tape's breadth ahead of the runner-up, and he knows that in a year or two someone will have broken his record, who in turn will see his own surpassed. In other words, a champion athlete is not unique, but the Swiss, the musician and the madman all are.

And here comes another. His name (not easily forgotten) is David Schummy, and he is the greatest boomerang thrower in the world. (You may wonder — I did — how boomerang throwers are ranked; it seems that the champion is the thrower who can keep his instrument in the air longest before it returns to his hand.)

Mr Schummy, whom I found in an old copy of the *Sunday Telegraph Magazine* at the dentist's, has an established boomerang air time of 36.33 seconds (if your watch has a seconds hand, time it — you will be astonished at how long it is), and is now, he says, keeping the thing aloft for a whole minute. I have no such obsession, let alone skill. But I think I understand it, and I am sure that I admire it. The spirit which animates these eccentric champions

is at bottom the same as that which drove Flecker's pilgrims on the golden road to Samarkand:

We travel not for trafficking alone;
By hotter winds our fiery lusts are fanned;
For love of knowing what should not be known,
We take the Golden Road to Samarkand.

That is surely an admirable attitude, is it not? And the envy that we feel for it is not, I think, grounded in a wish to be officially classed "the best"; it is based on a yearning for perfection, or at least a longing to strive for perfection. Perfection is an end in itself, as indeed has been clearly demonstrated by the eccentrics who seek it in such odd corners, for few people are going to nudge one another and point just because the world's greatest basket weaver or tea taster has gone by.

I was one of the twelve million people who stayed up to watch that astounding snooker championship final in which the man with the upside-down glasses won

with the very last stroke — and I am not interested in snooker, indeed do not even know the rules. What kept me in front of the television set? I was staying with friends in the country, and everybody had gone to bed except my host and I. He rose — he cares for snooker no more than I do — and bade me goodnight, on the way out of the room he paused behind my chair to glance at the screen, and he stood there, unmoving, his body still turned at the angle that was to take him to the door, for the next 45 minutes.

We could not know of the amazing finish; but we had both been seized by the realization that we were watching two men approaching very close to perfection; the knowledge was so enthralling that we had to see it out.

Of course, there are other relatives. To play snooker like that, or to juggle flawlessly with two dozen coloured rings, or for that matter to decipher Linear B, is not so great an achievement as to write *Fidelio*, or design the Baptistry in Florence. But in the house of achievement there are many mansions.

They "eight very bad films." How will he get Maggie Smith, star of *Travels With My Aunt*, which, when it turned up on the television, he says he turned off after four minutes?



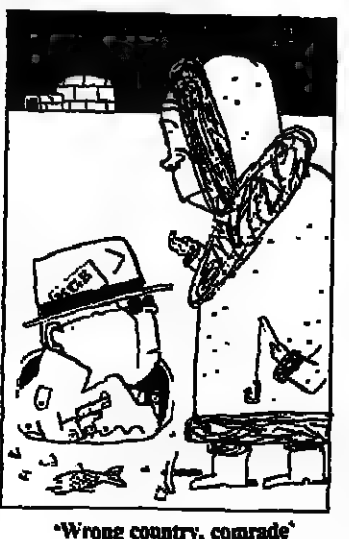
THE TIMES DIARY

Over here

New York's Overseas Press Club is planning a reunion of the 4,000 battle-hardened hacks who covered the Vietnam war. Robert Egan, author and former *Los Angeles Times* bureau chief, tells me that the organizers have asked members to help them track down a number of Vietnam veterans who, they seem to believe, have disappeared from the face of the earth. Among those listed are John Pilger, William Shawcross, Marina Warner and Murray Sayle. Press club officials should start reading the British papers, where their by-lines constantly appear.

Travail

The Francis Kyle Gallery in London is boasting that Graham Greene has been persuaded to attend a private viewing of paintings and drawings called "Travels in Graham Greene Country" — even if it had to rearrange the date to fit his schedule. But I cannot wonder why it is also inviting the stars of films of his novels. A few years ago Greene introduced a National Film Theatre season of Greene adaptations by calling



Into the lions' den

Douglas Hurd has just had an offer he could not refuse. When first asked to address the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Police branch of the Police Federation, at Central Hall on Wednesday, he quickly pleaded "another engagement", understandably, for this audience has given a rough ride to previous home secretaries such as Roy Jenkins, Merlyn Rees, Leon Brittan and even Willie Whitelaw. But Hurd also ducked last year's meeting, leaving Sir Kenneth Newman to brave bobbies' fury over the handling of the Broadwater Farm riot a week earlier. This year the federation has not taken no for an answer: the meeting has been brought forward to 4.30 pm, leaving Hurd with no option but to attend.

● Lunch sign outside the King's Head pub, Islington: "Vegetables and Cheese Sauce: £2.00. Assorted Ploughperson's, £1.10".

Key promotion

Although there is no sign of any flagging from the present incumbent, Vaticanologists have been reshuffling their list of possible runners should the race to Peter's Throne come round again. One dark horse on whom the odds have suddenly shortened is Cardinal Carlo Martini, Archbishop of Milan, who has just been elected to succeed Cardinal Basil Hume as



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ON DUBIOUS EVIDENCE

The case of Annie Maguire and her supposed bomb factory in a house in North London continues to nag at the conscience of British justice. She and six others were convicted at the Old Bailey in 1976 of unlawfully handling explosives; one died in prison and the rest have now served their sentences. They still protest their innocence.

Mr Robert Kee is the latest in a series of investigators to draw attention to the grounds for fearing that the convictions were a miscarriage of justice, and today in *The Times* Cardinal Basil Hume appeals once more for a further review. In the history of judicial errors this pattern alone should be familiar enough to arouse suspicion. Wrongful convictions have a habit of forcing themselves on to public attention time and again; rightful convictions, even if at first hotly contested, generally fade from public memory with the passing of time.

This case is all the more disturbing, and all the more difficult for the Home Secretary, for three reasons. The case against Mrs Maguire and her six co-defendants rested upon a single strand of scientific evidence, the thin-layer chromatography testing for nitroglycerine on microscopic samples. Because of the strict rules applied by the Court of Appeal, a successful challenge to the conviction would somehow have to prove that these scientific results were unsound. There being no more samples available for further

tests, it is inherently an almost impossible criterion.

The second unusual feature is the relationship between this case and the convictions for the pub-bombing in Guildford. Mrs Maguire's home was believed by the police, after a tip-off from a petty criminal, to be the factory from which the Guildford bomb came. The connection between the two cases was not spelt out to the court; which is a pity, as further developments in the Guildford case suggest an altogether different complexion.

For the Balcombe Street IRA gang later claimed sole responsibility for Guildford, and even gave somewhat grudging evidence at the Court of Appeal to this effect. The court was not persuaded, though it did not rule out their participation. But if the Guildford convictions were wrong, then the police raid on the Maguire household looking for nitroglycerine was not a clever piece of detective follow-up. It was a random search on a house whose only remote connection with Guildford was the Irish nationality of its occupants. And if, approaching the puzzle in reverse, the Maguire convictions were unsafe because of doubts about the scientific evidence, there are reasons for questioning the Guildford verdicts too.

It is when the two cases are looked at together, in the light of the questionable tip-off which was their only connection, that really grave doubts arise. No court has ever under-

taken such a comprehensive review. Nor could it do so, because the two cases are technically separate. It may need a special inquiry outside the formal processes of the courts to take note of every relevant detail.

The third cause of difficulty is that some of the reasons for questioning the course of justice in these cases are of a kind which could well sway any fair-minded individual, but which have no value as strict evidence. The persistent claim to innocence of the Maguire defendants is of such a kind. Moreover, the well-known pattern of behaviour of IRA terrorists after conviction bears no resemblance to the way the Maguire group behaved in prison. The IRA has never claimed them as its own; and IRA prisoners in jail with them persisted in disowning them. It is for these, less tangible reasons, that distinguished people who have come to know them well in prison — Lord Fitt, Sir John Biggs-Davison, and Cardinal Hume himself, for instance — have become convinced of their innocence.

That is no reason for overturning the convictions, of course. But it is good enough for the Home Secretary to look for some new and perhaps less usual remedy, such as the appointment of a senior lawyer to investigate and report. In circumstances as complicated and as persistently worrying as these, the interests of justice may not be served by further formal appeals.

ROCKY PROSPECTS

Señor Felipe Gonzalez, Spain's admirable Prime Minister, has used an interview with BBC radio to demand that significant progress should be made on the issue of Gibraltar within the next four years — the lifetime of his government. His specific objective is at least a timetable for the transition from British to Spanish rule, reversing thereby the Treaty of Utrecht under which the Rock was ceded to Britain in 1713.

It is not the first time that he has stated his position. Nor is he the only person to do so. King Juan Carlos felt obliged to raise the question during his state visit here last April. He did so again at the United Nations last month, calling Britain's continuing sovereignty over this grumbling Spanish appendix an "anachronism".

In one sense it is. But it is equally anachronistic for a socialist Spanish government to be so apparently obsessed by this ancient cause célèbre now. Perhaps it is time therefore to remind the Spanish monarch and his ministers that their claim to Gibraltar's sovereignty is extremely weak, both in terms of international law and human rights.

British policy is restricted by the terms of the 1969 Gibraltar constitution under which this country would never negotiate sovereignty away "against the freely and democratically expressed wishes of its people". Although Spain is now a flourishing democracy, a partner of Britain in the European

Community and an ally in Nato, the Rock's 27,000 inhabitants remain under British rule because they overwhelmingly want to.

The average Gibraltarian is something of a Mediterranean hybrid, but one with a strong Spanish strain. He speaks Spanish, probably has relations in Spain and since the border was reopened in early 1985, may even live there. At the last count more than 1,000 Gibraltarians had solved their accommodation problem on the overcrowded British colony by moving into La Linea or its surrounds. Certain categories of Spaniard can now even set up business in Gibraltar.

It is a relatively happy picture in which the significance of the narrow frontier is diminishing by the month. Indeed, the fear among Gibraltarians is that they will gradually become Hispanified by a process of osmosis. Is it not in Spain's interests to let this happen over time?

No doubt Señor Gonzalez wants to assure his electorate that he has not forgotten what he sees as his historic responsibility to restore Spain's ancestral heritage. But it is really in Spanish interests to keep raising the question of sovereignty over a reluctant population? Even the compromises which are thrown up from time to time — like the possibility of a lease-back arrangement or a form of shared-sovereignty (the so-called "Andorra solution") —

arouse nothing but hostility on the Rock.

There are, it is true, a number of specific issues which would benefit from a little more reasonableness on both sides. The opposition of Gibraltarians to Spain's demand for an air terminal on Gibraltar's airfield and to any accommodation with Spain over the requirement that Spaniards have to pass through Gibraltar's customs and passport control, might be considered unreasonable. On the other hand, it is incomprehensible why RAF aircraft flying into Gibraltar airfield should not be allowed to pass through the air space of a Nato ally.

Nor did the row caused by last July's decision to withdraw the British guard on the Gibraltar side of the border — and Madrid's refusal to reciprocate unless the frontier gates themselves were removed — reflect well on either party. The British and Spanish governments should make a determined effort to settle all outstanding details of this kind.

But the Spanish side should not expect a ready solution to the wider issue of sovereignty. It is in neither government's interest now to pursue a question which still causes deep resentment on the Rock. And by calling for a timetable as a starting point, Señor Gonzalez is setting problems for his own government and for Britain. He is half-promising his electorate something that this country cannot now reasonably deliver.

MARTIAL DEMOCRACY

It is not uncommon for military regimes to hold elections in order to give a semblance of civilian credibility to their continued exercise of power. Does the electoral process presently under way in Bangladesh fit this pattern?

Last May the parliamentary elections were won, amidst widespread and widely believed charges of rigging, by the army's chosen Jatiyo Party. Now, on Wednesday, a Presidential poll is to be held to provide a popular mandate for President Ershad himself.

The problem is that a credible opposition candidate is required for the presidential election to satisfy the regime's critics at home and abroad. President Ershad was able to convince the Awami League, one of Bangladesh's two leading parties, to participate in the May elections. But the opposition, alleging electoral fraud, boycotted the new Assembly and have set stringent conditions before they join another election.

The main one is that President Ershad should lift martial law to ensure that the army is less able to manipulate the result. The President refused,

new civilian President was elected would create a constitutional vacuum. But his real concern may have been that parliament has not yet had time to grant indemnity to the military for the 1982 coup. To lose the protection of martial law would leave the generals vulnerable.

As a compromise, President Ershad stepped down as army chief of staff. That was not enough to convince the opposition. Accordingly, the main political parties are boycotting the presidential poll and President Ershad is to run against 11 nonentities, one of whom is the admitted assassin of Bangladesh's founder, President Mujib, in 1975. Against such opposition President Ershad is bound to win even without rigging. Would such a victory be credible?

The size of Wednesday's turnout will be crucial. In March 1985 President Ershad held a referendum on his policies and announced that over 90 per cent of the people had voted. But the opposition estimate of 20 per cent was widely believed. If the same happens on Wednesday, the vote will have failed.

therefore called a general strike to ensure the turnout is poor. But the President has not left things to chance. Last week he banned any expression of opposition to the election, with violators facing seven-year sentences, and arrested opposition figures.

Of course, there is little doubt that when the results are officially announced President Ershad will be elected and the turnout impressively high. How will the opposition respond? If they are able to bring people on to the streets in effective demonstrations, legitimacy will still elude the army. In addition, its chosen man for the presidency will have been rebuffed.

The Generals may then choose to get rid of President Ershad and simply take over again. President Ershad, like President Marcos before him, could soon discover that elections are not quite as simple as they seem. But if the opposition parties have succeeded only in halting modest progress to democratic reform and perpetuated full military rule, they too may come to regret their boycott. Mrs Aquino showed, in even less promising circumstances, that

Anxieties over Maguire case

From the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster

Sir, We are indebted to Lord Scarman (October 7) for drawing attention to the shortcomings of pre-trial procedures prior to the recent reforms introduced by the Criminal Evidence Act 1984. He adds that the trial and appeal process has shown itself "an uncertain instrument" in uncovering irregularities.

This undoubtedly widens anxieties over the convictions in the Guildford bombings and the Maguire explosives cases, to both of which Lord Scarman drew attention. My concern in this matter arose first from my contact with Patrick Joseph Conlon, whom I visited on a number of occasions in Wormwood Scrubs before his death in 1980. I became absolutely convinced of his innocence and because of that developed profound doubts about the justice of the Maguire convictions.

Since 1978 I have raised this matter with three different home secretaries, both Labour and Conservative, and with the Prime Minister himself. Robert Kee's book, *Trial and Error*, articulates the serious anxieties I and many others have had about a possible miscarriage of justice, not only in the Maguire case but also in the convictions in the Guildford bombings trial.

I would strongly urge that in the interests of justice the Home Secretary should exercise the rights available to him under section 17 of the Criminal Appeals Act 1968 whereby, "if he thinks fit", he can refer such cases back to the Court of Appeal. Yours sincerely, BASIL HUME, Archbishop of the House, Westminster, SW1, October 10.

Radio reception

From the Managing Director, External Broadcasting, BBC

Sir, If Professor Kintell's personal experience of World Service reception on short wave on the west coast of the United States is that it is "intolerable" (October 8) then I am hardly in a position to argue with it. But I am in a position to welcome his judgement of our programming as "superb", and to reassure him on the following points:

1. Our other regular Pacific coast listeners report World Service reception as "fair or (mostly) good" on at least one frequency at all times.
2. Audience research reports point to a regular World Service audience in the United States of two million, despite reception that is not as easy in some parts as we would like it to be. We hope that audience will grow further now that World Service news and current-affairs programmes can be relayed on the 300-plus stations of the American public radio network.

3. Our engineers try to do what they can to maximise reception within the limitations of a Foreign and Commonwealth Office-financed programme whose priorities lie outside North America. Personally, I regard broadcasting to friends and allies as almost as important as broadcasting to closed societies. We did actually change frequencies on our Antigua transmitter early this year and all our monitoring information points to this being a successful change.

4. I think that Professor Kintell is wrong about our worldwide listeners. To ask people, "What programmes would you listen to if there were suitable transmission?" is, surely, quite unrealistic. Short-wave transmissions are rarely ideal. We want to know what people listen to and value under the actual listening conditions they experience.

Finally, I myself took over the management of Bush House a month ago. I would be alarmed to think that my presence had already cast a hex on west coast reception and that I was more damaging than a sunspot. Honestly, Professor, I haven't touched a kiloHertz since getting here. Yours sincerely, JOHN TUSA, Managing Director, External Broadcasting, BBC, Bush House, PO Box 76, Strand, WC2, October 10.

Battle of Britain

From Mr Martin Gilbert

Sir, The letters you have published about Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding (September 16, 20) have led a number of people to ask me, as Churchill's biographer, whether it might not have been hostility on Churchill's part that was responsible for Dowding's eclipse.

In July, 1940 (before the Battle of Britain) the Secretary of State for Air, Sir Archibald Sinclair, told Churchill that he was considering removing Dowding from his command. Churchill successfully rejected this advice, informing Sinclair:

Personally, I think he is one of the very best men you have got, and I say this after having been in contact with him for about two years. I have greatly admired the whole of his work in the Fighter Command, and especially in resisting the clamour for numerous air raid warnings, and the immense pressure to dissipate the Fighter strength during the great French battle. In fact he has my full confidence.

Churchill's letter to Sinclair continued:

Putting customers first again

From Sir Ian Morrow

Sir, British manufacturing industry was already declining at the time of the great depression in 1929. This decline was disguised by the demands of the Second World War and the aftermath.

The seeds of the present malaise were sown in the 1930s. There was great concern about the plight of the unemployed. Then, as now, the Labour Party and certain academics had the solution, which was to proclaim that the prime object of industry was to provide jobs, not goods and services for customers.

As capitalists didn't work to this theory, capitalism was to be abandoned. It became respectable not to go for labour-saving investment, but instead to keep on unnecessary people in short, to be inefficient was for the public good.

Arising out of this came the theory that good industrial relations solved all the problems, and personnel directors with considerable power began to appear in boardrooms. It was accepted that good industrial relations was the no. 1 priority, even above good customer relations, and from this came the vast increase in union power.

Since the war, manufacturing industry, with some honourable exceptions, has consistently misread the market requirements. Industry in the US never put its no. 1 priority the employment of people, nor industrial relations ahead of customer relations, but pursued efficiency and marketing relentlessly; a lesson which Germany and Japan have learned.

In recent years manufacturing industry has begun to aim to please the market and increase efficiency, but not costs because of higher wage demands. The Labour Party and the trade unions are

hankering for a return to the days when employees were more important than customers — this will accelerate the decline in British industry. The only hope is an acceleration of the present trends towards productivity and customer satisfaction.

Yours truly, IAN MORROW, 2 Albert Terrace Mews, NW1, October 3.

From Mr J. E. H. Brace

Sir, The recent spate of ritual protests about excessive pay awards will, of course, achieve nothing. By now, the Chancellor and the CBI should have noticed that the recipients are, by and large, employed either in the public sector (where, notionally, the Treasury has some possibility of influence) or in industries, such as electrical contracting, which do not export, have no foreign competition and negotiate wage deals on an industry basis.

In such industries employers are safe in the knowledge that they will all raise prices simultaneously and that their customers will just have to put up with it. Once the trend is set, of course, other less secure industries are hard put to resist the "going rate".

The solution, of course, is to treat industry wage bargaining like any other price-fixing arrangement and make it illegal. No doubt we would hear a chorus of protests from employers as well as unions, but we might also see some tougher negotiating if individual employers had to face the prospect of real competition.

Yours faithfully, JOHN BRACE, Managing Director, John Brace and Associates Ltd, Format House, 11 Imperial Road, SW6.

EEC and shipping

From Mr F. M. Everard

Sir, Much of the bumper British grain harvest that has just been gathered in has been sold to Spain. Three cheers for British farmers! But not one ton of those exports will be carried by British ships. Spain reserves all "essential" cargoes to its own ships. So British barley for the Spanish State brewing monopoly is taken by Spanish owners at £6.50 per ton when the going rate would be around £5.

Three cheers for Spanish ship-owners; no cheer for Spanish beer drinkers and British owners.

As the debating session in Brussels resumes under the UK presidency, British short sea ship-owners rightly reflect that 13 years after Britain entered the EEC, they are still on the receiving end of a great deal of discrimination. France also reserves many cargoes to its own ships. They, together with Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal, protect entirely their coastal trades. Yet the British

coastal and short sea trade remains completely open to all comers.

Proposals for ending all these discriminatory and unjust measures have been before the Community transport ministers for 18 months. Decisions still seem far off. A few months ago British ministers were promising to take action if there was no early agreement. Now silence reigns.

British ministers have a chairman's role to play for the next few months. But impartiality in debate must not mean neutrality of purpose. They must fight hard to end this scandal. If agreement cannot be obtained, control must be exerted over our own cargoes. British short sea shipping cannot continue to have the worst of both worlds.

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL EVERARD (Chairman, Short Sea Bulk Section), General Council of British Shipping, 30/32 St Mary Axe, EC3.

Housing needs

From Lord Boyd-Carpenter

Sir, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, in his admirable and most interesting article in your issue of today (October 7), points out that a major weakness in the present organisation of housing is the disappearance over recent years of rented accommodation in the private sector.

While the major structural changes which his Royal Highness's committee proposes would take some time to implement, the cause and cure of the present lack of rented accommodation is clear. It is the consequence of a good deal of well intentioned rent restriction and landlord and tenant legislation, which has destroyed any economic incentive to provide accommodation to rent. This has been so within my own experience.

Some 20 years ago I was on the

board of a property company which owned and operated a substantial number of rented flats in the greater London area. When it became apparent that we had very rarely either obtained possession or appropriately adjusted rents, we came to the clear conclusion that, in the interest of our shareholders, we would have to sell the property. This we did, in general giving the first opportunity of purchase to the tenant.

The position is therefore quite clear. Rented accommodation in the private sector, with the flexibility that it can provide, can only be brought into being by a drastic revision of current landlord and tenant legislation. As his Royal Highness's article makes clear, the proper way to deal with any hardship resulting is through the social services.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, BOYD-CARPENTER, House of Lords, October 7.

KAL shoot-down

From Mr R. W. Johnson

Sir, Christopher Andrew, in his "review" of my book, *Shootdown: The Verdict on KAL 007* (October 4), says he finds more acceptable the "commonsense" explanation offered by Mr Hersh — you call it "prosaic" — as to how KAL007 came to be off course. Just one of the innumerable suppositions Hersh has to make to support his theory of an accidental deviation off course is that the pilot left the flight cabin for five hours at a stretch — something unknown in international aviation. Prosaic?

gifted and so trusted to be working on such a short tenure as four months, and I hope you will consider whether it is not in the public interest that his appointment should be indefinitely prolonged while the war lasts. This would not of course exclude his being moved to a higher position, if that were thought necessary.

In November, 1940, when both Sinclair and the Air Staff unanimously urged Dowding's removal, Churchill had no alternative but to accept their advice. In doing so, however, he stressed to Sinclair his admiration for Dowding's qualities and achievements, and seven months later urged Sinclair to bring Dowding back to an operational command. This proposal was rejected by Sinclair and the Air Staff.

In June, 1941, immediately after the fall of Crete, Churchill urged that Dowding should be recalled to active service as Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East Air Services. This too was rejected. In September, 1941, Churchill wished Dowding to replace Air Marshal Tedder in the Middle East. He was confronted once more by the total refusal of

Staff to give Dowding any active command.

Finally, I should like to refer to a booklet on the Battle of Britain, issued by the Air Ministry in 1941, in which no mention was made of Dowding.

The jealousies and cliques which have led the committing of this offence are a discredit to the Air Ministry.

Churchill wrote to Sinclair, and I do not think any other Service department would have been guilty of such a piece of work. What would have been said if the War Office had produced the story of the Battle of Libya and had managed to exclude General Wavell's name, or if the Admiralty had told the tale of Trafalgar and left Lord Nelson out of it?

Churchill's letter to Sinclair ended: It grieves me very much that you should associate yourself with such behaviour. I am sure you were not consulted beforehand on the point, and your natural loyalty to everything done in your department can alone have led you to condone what nine out of 10 men would unhesitatingly condemn.

Yours faithfully, MARTIN GILBERT, 24 St. John's Wood, NW8.

ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 13 1851

The Great Exhibition held at the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park ran for five months and 11 days. It received 6,301,856 visitors, the most on any one day totalling just under 100,000. Throughout that time the police brought only 25 charges, all for petty larceny

THE GREAT EXHIBITION

... It was drawing near five o'clock, from the top of Keith and Co's Spitalfields silk trophy, the wicker nave, east and west, the area of the transept, and the galleries might be seen packed with a dense mass of black hats, through which at intervals a struggling female bonnet emerged here and there into light. The vast multitude had now become stationary, and were evidently awaiting, in silent but intense excitement, the last act of a great event, immortal in the annals of the 19th century. It was a most solemn and affecting scene such as has rarely been witnessed, and for which an opportunity cannot soon again arise. Words cannot do it justice, and fail utterly to convey the mystery and the grandeur thus embodied to the eye. Let the reader fancy what it must have been to comprehend within one glance 50,000 people assembled under one roof in a fairy palace with walls of iron and glass, the strongest and the most fragile materials happily and splendidly combined. Let him tax his imagination to the uttermost, and still beyond the material magnificence of the spectacle presented to him — let him remember that the stream of life on which he looks down contains in it the intellect and the heart of the greatest metropolis and the most powerful empire in the world.

Not only the days, but the minutes of the Great Exhibition were numbered, and the first sign of its dissolution was given by Odeur's crystal fountain. Just before five o'clock struck, the feathery jet of water from its summit suddenly ceased, and the silence of the vast assemblage became deeper and more intense.

The moment at last came. Mr Belshaw appeared at the west corner of the transept-gallery on the south side, bearing a large red flag in his hand. This he displayed as the clock struck, and instantly all the organs in the building were hurrying into the air the well known notes of the National Anthem. At the same moment the assembled multitudes uncovered; and those who witnessed this act of loyalty from an advantageous position, long remember the effect which it produced upon their minds. Where just before nothing was visible but a mass of black hats stretching away until lost in the distance, immediately there appeared a great sea of upturned animated faces, and to the solemn silence of expectancy succeeded a volume of sound in which the voices of the people were heartily joined. The Crystal Palace is not adapted for organ music, and notwithstanding the number of them exhibited, they cannot, from the size of the building, be played to concert. The consequences was that, as a musical performance — there being no proper organisation in the matter — the singing of "God Save the Queen" was a very discordant demonstration of loyalty. Herr Sommer did everything in his power and in that of his instrument to keep the people in time, but he was only partially successful. Some professional singers also gave their aid upon the occasion, and inspired the assemblage to fervour. About the feeling which accompanied it there could be no mistake, for as soon as it had closed there arose such cheers as Englishmen alone know how to give. These were continued for several minutes, and when the last of them died away there passed over the entire building, and with an effect truly sublime, a tremendous rolling sound, like that of thunder, caused by thousands of feet stamping their loyalty upon the boarded floor.

Under this demonstration every part of the edifice trembled, and, as it swept from west to east, many an eye was raised with anxiety to the girders and pillars, which in long perspective were stretched out before them. And now the time had arrived for the death peal of the Exhibition to be rung out.

At last it came, and a perfect storm of bell peals broke over the building.

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In common currency

From Mr Gareth Morris

Sir, Mr Ray Ward (October 4) wonders when the abbreviation for "pound" was first used in its stylized form of £ and was placed before the figure; he notes that in 1832, according to your "On This Day" item (September 27) about Sir Walter Scott, it appears to have been a lower case £ placed after the figure. "Phiz's" famous mistake on the vignette title page of *Marion Chuzzlewit* suggests that in 1844 the usage was as it is today; in the first issue of the first edition he had drawn "100£ Reward", but this was promptly corrected in the second issue. Yours faithfully, GARETH MORRIS, 4 West Mall, Clifton, Bristol, Avon.

Baker's dozen?

From Mr John Lusted

Sir, Page 24 of today's *Times* contains a photograph of the 13 ladies who form the production team for the BBC radio programme, *Woman's Hour*. Can the BBC reassure us that they do not practise sexual discrimination and that all other areas of the Corporation's activity are not equally overstaffed? Yours sincerely, JOHN LUSTED, The Old Forge, Westwell, Ashford, Kent.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 11: The Queen left Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon in a British Airways Tri-star 200 aircraft (Captain John Lester) for the State Visit to the People's Republic of China and the visit to Hong Kong.

Her Majesty was received upon arrival at the Airport by Mr Michael King (Chairman and Managing Director, Heathrow Airport Ltd), Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant of Greater London), Mr Roy Junjaling (Chinese Charge d'Affaires), Captain John Jessop (representing British Airways) and Sir Norman Payne (Chairman, BAA plc).

The following will be in attendance: The Right Hon Sir Geoffrey Howe, MP (Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Minister-in-Attendance) and Lady Howe, the Duchess of Grafton, Mrs John Dugdale, the Right Hon Sir William Heseltine, Sir Peter Miles, Rear-Admiral Sir Paul Greening, Mr Robert Fellowes, Mr Michael Shea, Surgeon Captain Norman Blacklock, RN, Air Vice-Marshal John Severn and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this afternoon at Twickenham attended a Rugby Match, as guest of the Rugby Football Union, between the Japan Rugby Union and an England XV.

Her Royal Highness was received by the President of the Rugby Football Union (Mr A. G. Goss) and the Vice-President (Mr A. G. Goss).

CLARENCE HOUSE
October 11: Miss Jane Walker-Okeover has succeeded Lady Elizabeth Basset as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

Princess Anne, Patron of the Association of Combined Youth Clubs, will visit the clubs' headquarters on October 22 and formally open the centre to be used as the base for the Manpower Services Commission Project, Battersea. She will also visit member clubs and attend the annual meeting and presentation at Mercey's Hall.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Air Vice-Marshal D.C.T. Bennett will be held at St Clement Danes on Friday, November 21, at noon. Applications for tickets will be issued seven to ten days before the service. Unsuccessful applicants will also be notified. Applications must NOT be made to St Clement Danes.

Memorial service

Professor W.H. Wittrick
A memorial service for Professor William Wittrick was held at St Francis' Church, Birmingham University, on Saturday. The Rev Robin Morrison officiated, assisted by the Rev Christopher Luckett, Professor M.J. Hamlin, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and acting Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University, and Professor G.A.O. Davies, head of the department of aeronautics, Imperial College of Science and Technology, gave addresses. Mr R.W. Horsting read "Autumn", by John Benjamin.

Old Cliftonians

Old Cliftonians resident in the UK who have not yet received the 1986 magazine are asked to communicate with the secretary at school.

Service luncheons

Royal Indian Navy (1612-1947) Association
Captain W.J.M. Teale presided at the annual luncheon of the Royal Indian Navy (1612-1947) Association held at the Cafe Royal on Saturday.

Royal Inland Fisheries
Major-General E.H.W. Grimshaw presided at the annual luncheon of the Royal Inland Fisheries held at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, on Saturday.

Dinners

Simmons & Simmons
The Partners and Staff of Simmons & Simmons celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the firm by the twin brothers Percy and Edward Simmons at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Friday night. A toast to the firm was proposed by the senior partner, Mr Stephen James.

Faculty of Advocates
The Faculty of Advocates held its biennial dinner in the Parliament Hall, Edinburgh, on Saturday. The dean of the faculty, Mr J.A.D. Hope, QC,

Appointments

Mr Donald Cooper, aged 56, deputy chief inspector of accidents, Department of Transport, to become chief inspector of the Department of Transport, to succeed Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson. Lieutenant-General Sir David Mostyn to be Adjutant General, Ministry of Defence, in December in the rank of general, in succession to General Sir Roland Gray. He will be a member of the Army Board of the Defence Council.

Major-General M.T. Skinner to be Director General Weapons (Army). Procurement Executive, this month in succession to Major-General R.J. Crossley. Brigadier M.T. Fagard to be Director of Army Legal Services in December, in the rank of major-general, in succession to Major-General J.F. Bowman.

Service dinner

1st Household Cavalry Regiment
Lieutenant-Colonel G.A. Murray-Smith presided at the 1st Household Cavalry Regiment held at Hyde Park Barracks on Saturday. Major-General Sir Allan Adair was the guest of honour and a message was received from the Queen, Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment.

Clifford Longley

Blank screen of royal belief

Relations between the Queen and her family and the religious life of the nation are a frequent source of speculation in inverse proportion to the amount of factual substance to it. On a blank screen everyone is free to project his or her fantasies or to call the name of royalty in aid of any favoured cause.

Thus the Queen has been apologized to by the Church House authorities, for a Communion service by a woman priest in a hall in that building which happens to come within the ancient limits of Westminster Abbey, a Royal Peculiar. It is said to be under her "personal jurisdiction", as if she supervised the bookings herself.

But the alleged slight is fanciful, except in the minds of those for whom female ordination is abhorrent, for it cannot be supposed that the Supreme Governor of the Church of England either knows or cares what transpires in the Bishop Partridge Hall day by day, and the Movement for the Ordination of Women, whose booking it was, can hardly be disbelieved when it denies any intention to offend her.

Beyond the narrowest of court circles no one really knows what the Queen thinks about the ordination of women anyway. Moderately Low Church Anglicans who have enough theology not to mistake the key points of the

argument tend to be in favour of it; and she is in that class. It is unlikely she holds strongly to St Paul's view that a woman must not have authority over a man.

It is unlikely, on the other hand, that she approves of unlawfulness. But she has said nothing, and it appears to be a rule with her never to venture into religious controversy; nor does she allow her family and court to do so (unless one counts the Duke of Edinburgh's reputed habit of slapping clerics on the back and asking them loudly why they believe in God).

In a similar way the Prince of Wales's recent discreet visit to a Roman Catholic Mass in the company of Roman Catholic friends brought excited Protestant condemnation from the Church Society, which conceives it as its duty to keep England clear of all papal contamination; and warm approval from Roman Catholic spokesmen, as if the Prince had done something really special for them.

The visit may in fact have given him a distaste for Catholicism and led him to thank God for his own native-born Anglicanism, for all anyone knows; or he may be about to convert, thereby spectacularly surrendering his claim in the royal succession. It is much less exciting to suppose that the visit was motivated by ecumenical courtesy and pious curiosity,

such as would completely explain similar conduct from more ordinary mortals.

This very low profile of conduct from a Royal Family which certainly seems to take very seriously its Christian faith is in keeping with its wider policy of abstaining from public controversy on political matters; and such a course would need no further explanation if the only issue was the encouragement of peace between churchmen and churches. But the nature of society and of religious feeling within it has changed fundamentally in the present Queen's own lifetime, and indeed in her own reign.

The great divide is now between those for whom religious ideas and feelings, except for bouts of occasional sentimentality, have receded to the margins of consciousness and those for whom they are still the very backbone of existence. A traditional policy of neutrality on questions of religion, applied in that new context, becomes a policy of neutrality between the conflicting claims of secularism, materialism and Christian faith, and hence a statement—communicated ironically by silence—that the choice does not matter.

Attributed to a totally secular head of state such a proposition would be merely a private one; but coming from the Supreme Governor of the Church of England it has public weight. If it leaves the

monarchy as indeed a blank screen on to which people may project their own images and preferences, then the projection in such a case will be the secularist one.

The Queen will be presumed to regard religion as no more important than most of her subjects think it is; and a matter of private personal opinion at that. In fact, to move away from that neutrality would probably not risk bringing the Crown into disrepute, for public royal support for the tenets of right religion is already part of the job specification; and the public already knows that. It is royal involvement with religion at a highly visible public level tends to be confined to set-pieces full of ancient ceremonial like weddings and national thanksgivings, or to archaic customs like Maundy Money. It contributes to the colourfulness of the tourist brochures and rings all the right historical bells; but it does not enable those who take part to bridge the distance between themselves and ordinary people, or between the past inheritance of religious faith and the present relevance of it.

If it only ever appears as part of the tradition of the past, in old-fashioned customs and old-fashioned language, the widely held view that religion is out of place in the contemporary world will be generally confirmed.

OBITUARY

MISS PRIAULX RAINIER

Notable composer and teacher

Miss Priaulx Rainier, who died in France on October 10, at the age of 83, was known as a composer of scrupulous judgment and discriminating taste. Though she did not court a wide appeal, writing little (generally for small groups) and publishing less, she won the admiration of musicians of the calibre of Bax, Tippett, Sir William Glock and Sir Peter Pears, and the affection of many friends and pupils.

She was born in Natal on February 3, 1903, and after an early childhood in Zululand she studied at the South African College of Music, Cape Town. There her violin playing won her a Cape Union scholarship to the Royal Academy of Music in 1920, and she settled in London, earning her living as a violinist and teacher. In 1937 she studied with Nadia Boulanger in Paris.

She first won international notice as a composer with her String Quartet of 1939. In this, many of the qualities which were to mark her idiom were convincingly revealed. They include a sharp clarity of thought, and the use of conventional techniques in an entirely independent manner. Her music is a wit that is captivatingly displayed in her Viola Sonata of 1945.

Herself a gifted violinist and pianist, she knew how to make

extreme but not excessive demands on her performers. The firm, sometimes abrupt but skilfully contrasted gestures of her music have a certain obvious affinity with the sculpture of her friend Barbara Hepworth.

Other works that made an impression included an orchestral Sinfonia da camera (1947), a Suite for clarinet and piano (1943), a second String Quartet (1966), some songs and piano music, and especially the impassioned Requiem of 1956.

She also composed a remarkable unaccompanied "Declaration" for Peter Pears, which she said she found as difficult as any of her works to write.

Apart from her achievements as a composer, she was one of the outstanding teachers of her time, almost comparable with her own mentor, Nadia Boulanger, of whose qualities her pupils felt they were receiving the benefit at one remove. As a professor of composition at the Royal Academy from 1943 to 1961 she influenced a generation of musicians.

Her standards were unforgivingly high, and this made her a stimulating, demanding, rewarding companion; those who knew her, and penetrated a certain shyness, found a personality of unique warmth, wit and talent.

She was unmarried.

DR RUDOLF FLESCH

Dr Rudolf Flesch, an American authority on illiteracy, died in New York on October 5. He was 75.

Illiteracy and near-illiteracy, he maintained, were widespread in the United States because the nation's schools were teaching children the meaning of whole words rather than to read by phonics, or the sounds of letters. "All alphabetic languages except English are taught this way. Why do we do it differently?"

He castigated teachers who taught children to read by using the so-called look-and-say method rather than systematic phonics. "Over 60 million illiterates," said Flesch, "are the victims of our own educational establishment".

Rudolf Franz Flesch was born in Vienna on May 8, 1911. He received a doctorate of law from the University of

Vienna in 1933 and left for America five years later. He earned another doctorate, library science, from Columbia University in 1943, and the following year became a naturalized US citizen.

He was a prolific writer on illiteracy, and taught the public eye with his first work, *The Art of Plain Talk* (1946), in which he advocated a plain, easy-to-read style of writing.

Other books included *The Art of Readable Writing* (1949), *How to Make Sense* (1954) and *Why Johnny Can't Read* (1955). Almost three decades later Johnny was no further forward, Flesch contended, when published *Why Johnny Still Can't Read*.

He married, in 1941, Elizabeth Terpenning. She died in 1973. There were five daughters and one son of the marriage.

SIR VINCENT LLOYD-JONES

Mr Ivor Bulmer-Thomas writes:

Sir Vincent Lloyd-Jones, the facts of whose life you recorded on September 25, was in his prime one of the best speakers and raconteurs of the day.

Having studied the English language at the feet of Chambers and modelled himself on his hero Asquith, he delivered beautifully constructed sentences that could persuade or demolish.

He could have made a career in politics no less than at the Bar, and it may not be without significance that when he went to the Palace to be dubbed he was announced as "Mr Winston Lloyd George". He was invited to stand as a Liberal for Carmarthen, but in the end decided to devote himself exclusively to the law.

He was bound to become a judge, but it was a pity that

when he did he was put in the Family Division, where he found the business of terminating marriages utterly distasteful.

He was brought up in the strictest seat of Welsh nonconformity. The eminent preacher Dr Martyn Lloyd-Jones was his brother, and his own conduct of a Sunday School class at the Charing Cross Road chapel is still remembered with admiration. Despite this background he hovered all his adult life on the brink of Roman Catholicism.

Chesterton was another hero, and he was a leading figure in the Thomas More Society. Nevertheless, in the end it was in his Anglican parish church that his soul was commended to its maker.

As befitted a Welshman, he had a great love of music, and it was a joy to him to see his son, David, become conductor of the Opera of the North.

DR REX WOODS

Dr Reginald (Rex) Salisbury Woods died recently, at the age of 94.

He retired only four years ago as the oldest active medical practitioner in Cambridge, where for sixty years he had been a familiar, loved and admired figure.

Born on October 15, 1891, he was educated at Dulwich and Downing College, Cambridge, where he gained a half-blue for weight-putting (the first undergraduate to achieve more than 40 feet).

Later he was British weight-putting champion and represented the country at the 1924 and 1928 Olympics.

In both world wars he served in the RAMC, and in peacetime worked in general practice, though he also qualified as a surgeon and was elected FRCS.

During the Second World War he was able to practise surgery for a time, while serving in Mauritius and Madagascar.

University news

Oxford
Mr Duncan A. Forbes has been appointed bursar of Mansfield College from October 1.

London
Dr Iain Thornton has succeeded Professor Gordon Conway as chairman of the Imperial College Centre for Environmental Technology from October 1.

Grants
Science and Engineering Research Council: £151,000 to Dr J. W. Lloyd for an investigation into the effects of low-level radiation on the immune system and on the development of cancer. £100,000 to Dr J. W. Lloyd for an investigation into the effects of low-level radiation on the immune system and on the development of cancer. £100,000 to Dr J. W. Lloyd for an investigation into the effects of low-level radiation on the immune system and on the development of cancer.

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Birmingham
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Science and Engineering Research Council: £151,000 to Dr J. W. Lloyd for an investigation into the effects of low-level radiation on the immune system and on the development of cancer. £100,000 to Dr J. W. Lloyd for an investigation into the effects of low-level radiation on the immune system and on the development of cancer. £100,000 to Dr J. W. Lloyd for an investigation into the effects of low-level radiation on the immune system and on the development of cancer.

The police earn a lot more than you think.



Being one of London's police officers is more demanding and more dangerous than most jobs. Understandably, it pays better, too. If you come in at our minimum age, 18½, you'll start on £9,648, including London allowances.

If you're over twenty-two, your added maturity will be of more use to us. So you'll start on more, £11,652. On top of this, you're entitled to a tax-paid rent allowance of up to £2,811, depending on where you live, or free accommodation.

Promotion to Sergeant brings with it a basic salary of £14,268, rising to £16,089. Promotion to Inspector can earn you £16,854, rising to £18,783. However, you've got plenty of intensive training, a couple of stiff exams and a lot of experience to gain before you get that far.

To apply you will have to be at least 172cms tall if you're a man, or 162cms for a woman. Ideally, you should have around five 'O' levels, but qualifications aren't everything. We're also looking for all the personal qualities that make a good police officer. Finally, despite what we've said so far, we don't want to hear from anyone who's just interested in the salary.

The real rewards of being a police officer, at any level, aren't the sort you can put in the bank.

AND A VERY GOOD SALARY.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE APPOINTMENTS OFFICER CAREERS INFORMATION CENTRE, DEPT MD622, NEW SCOTLAND YARD, LONDON SW16 6DB, OR PHONE 01 725 4492 (ANSAPHONE 725 4575)

Birthdays today

Air Vice-Marshal John Allen-Jones, 77; Lord Justice Bingham, 62; Lord Justice Cullen, 60; MP, 40; Sir Denis Forman, 69; Sir Leslie Fowden, 61; Rear-Admiral John Grant, 78; Mr Justice Hutchison, 53; Mr J.M. Hughes, 60; Mr Yves Montand, 65; Dame Shirley Roberts, MEP, 62; Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Rosier, 71; Mr John Shaw, 45; Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP, 61.

Parliament this week

House of Lords
Today: Housing and Planning Bill.
Tomorrow and Thursday: Financial Services Bill.
Wednesday: National Health Service Bill.
Friday: European Communities (Amendment) Bill, Committee stage.

Science report

Insight into growth of deer antlers

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A new insight into hormone control over bone growth, wound healing and tissue regeneration has come from observations of the annual regrowth of antlers of red deer in Scotland.

The results were presented at a recent meeting of the Royal Society in London as a unique example of the link between the regrowth of tissue in mammals and its control by sex hormones.

The investigation had other unusual aspects: it was a joint inquiry between the Medical Research Council's reproductive biology unit in Edinburgh and an animal research group at the Institute of Zoology, at Repent's Park.

The complex nature of the cycle, in which the animal sheds its antlers at the end of the breeding season and redevelops them each year, became apparent in research started 15 years ago by Dr Gerald Lincoln of the reproductive biology unit. He began by examining free-living red deer on the Isle of Rhum, off the west coast of Scotland, and the measurements have continued using a

small group of stags kept on a deer farm near Auchtermuchty, Fife.

The rate at which the new antlers grow is a remarkable physiological phenomenon. They develop at up to one centimetre a day and a complete new set, weighing as much as 25 kg in the moose, may be produced in three months.

The medical and animal research team are fascinated by the biology which underlies both the seasonal decisions process and the genetics that determine the shape of the antlers.

The centre of a growing antler is formed of cartilage, which becomes progressively harder with deposits of calcium. The growing antler is provided with an abundant supply of nutrients from a prolific network of blood vessels in the thick covering of skin, which is also rich in collagen fibres and the hair follicles that produce the velvet fine covering of hair.

When the antlers reach maturity, a rapid change occurs. A final period of calcification takes place. The

blood supply is suddenly restricted and the layer of skin is shed. When exposed the hard underlying bone dies and then remains intact for six months.

Each stage of the cycle, from the shedding of the velvet and casting of the dead antler to regrowth, is associated with changes in the concentrations of the male hormone testosterone.

The pattern of the male hormone levels is synchronized to the time of the year and day length, involving the secretion of melatonin from the pineal gland. That in turn influences the release of the stimulant from the brain, LH-RH, that triggers the secretion of the gonadotrophic hormone by what is sometimes regarded as the master control of the body's endocrine system, the pituitary gland.

Stags given an implant of long-acting doses of hormones retained their antlers for longer periods. Similarly, regrowth was interrupted if there was a deliberate change in the normal growth of skin over the period from which the antler had been shed.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND IN MEMORIAM

BIRTHS

ANTHONY - On 10th September in Oslo, to Josephine (née Wilson) and John, twin daughters, Emma and John.

BUSANAN - On 10th September 1986 at St. George's Hospital, London, to Mrs. J. Busanan, a daughter, Anna Victoria.

GEORGINA - On 10th September at St. George's Hospital, London, to Mrs. J. GeorGINA, a daughter, Anna Victoria.

ROBERT - On 10th September at St. George's Hospital, London, to Mrs. J. Robert, a daughter, Anna Victoria.

LLOYD - On 10th September at St. George's Hospital, London, to Mrs. J. Lloyd, a daughter, Anna Victoria.

MCNEIL - On 10th September at St. George's Hospital, London, to Mrs. J. McNeil, a daughter, Anna Victoria.

ORDERS - On 10th September at St. George's Hospital, London, to Mrs. J. Orders, a daughter, Anna Victoria.

FRYER - On 10th September at St. George's Hospital, London, to Mrs. J. Fryer, a daughter, Anna Victoria.

REDDING - On 10th September at St. George's Hospital, London, to Mrs. J. Redding, a daughter, Anna Victoria.

REDDING - On 10th September at St. George's Hospital, London, to Mrs. J. Redding, a daughter, Anna Victoria.

TAYLOR - On 10th September at St. George's Hospital, London, to Mrs. J. Taylor, a daughter, Anna Victoria.

WEST - On 10th September at St. George's Hospital, London, to Mrs. J. West, a daughter, Anna Victoria.

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Maxwell will reveal Games funding debt

By Paul Martin

Mr Robert Maxwell, the Commonwealth Games Company chairman, will today disclose to his fellow directors whether he has succeeded in staving off bankruptcy.

According to his fellow directors, Mr Maxwell is to announce a deficit exceeding £3.5 million, and will be demanding £2.7 million from the Government, the amount he maintains was lost because of the political boycott.

Negotiations between Games representatives and Scottish Office officials over a government rescue package have been continuing in private. Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland, who has always referred to the company's original pledge that the Games would be self-financing, has not totally ruled out involvement once its affairs are wound up.

Contributions from the Japanese benefactor, Mr Ryoichi Sasakawa, are believed to amount to less than £1 mil-

lion, mainly from the Japanese shipbuilding industry.

The original directors are preparing to criticise Mr Maxwell for "failing to deliver the goods" they say he promised when he made his dramatic entry to the Games in June.

Mr Maxwell is expected to claim that he raised nearly £2 million, although fellow directors believe a more realistic figure is £681,000. This is because £1.3 million was Mr Maxwell's notional assessment of the value of the advertising and promotions given in his newspapers.

Mr Maxwell paid out only £250,000 for the many facilities his company enjoyed, including extensive advertising in the main stadium and a hospitality suite. The national appeal he launched had brought in only £258,000 and another £179,000 was raised from De la Rue, the banknote printers, which has a link with a Maxwell company.

Queen brings a new warmth to Peking

Continued from page 1

been much speculation. Would she ride in a red banner Chinese limousine? She would not. It was a vast black Mercedes. The red banner, a Carlos, of Spain and Queen Margrethe, of Denmark, and her visit is sandwiched between a Soviet delegation and the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Nakasone.

But it is regarded by the Chinese as being of more importance than any of them. The Queen lays to rest the ghost of Lord Macartney, who arrived in 1793 to establish the first British mission, refused to kowtow to the emperor, and initiated two centuries of bad blood.

With the Hong Kong treaty signed, the Queen arrived as the first British monarch since George II to have no designs on any piece of Chinese soil.

Photograph, page 7

Frantic hunt for Salvador quake victims



Digging for survivors: Rescuers combing the rubble of a building in the centre of San Salvador destroyed in the earthquake.

Sunday racing looks a firm bet

Continued from page 1

The city centre and shantytowns on the outskirts of the capital were the worst affected areas.

London: A team of 14 British rescue specialists equipped with two search-and-rescue dogs and half a ton of specialized equipment is to arrive in El Salvador today to join the search for survivors (Jonathan Miller writes).

The dogs, collies, are trained to sniff out people buried beneath rubble and are considered ideal for rescue work in disaster areas.

The work of the dogs will be supplemented with an £8,000 British-made camera able to detect the body heat of survivors trapped under rubble, and two sensitive instruments which can pick up the sounds of people trapped more than 100 ft deep.

One doctor, two dog handlers, several firemen and a number of amateur mountaineers are included in the team. All are taking unpaid time off from their jobs to help, said Mr Terence Price, commander of the International Rescue Corps, a registered charity specializing in such operations.

Mr Price, a retired fire service officer, said the team will arrive in San Salvador by mid-afternoon local time and is expected to remain in the country for 14 days.

The prospects for success are excellent, Mr Price said. "The team has the skills, the equipment and the ability to work in these situations."

El Salvador's Ambassador in London, Señor Mauricio Rosales, saw off the team at Heathrow airport yesterday morning.

The International Rescue Corps was started five years ago and became a formally recognized charity in 1985. Last year, members assisted in the aftermath of earthquakes in Mexico City and Colombia.

Continued from page 1

What is still uncertain is how far the Government would be prepared to go in legalizing Sunday betting. The crucial decision involves whether to allow high street betting shops to open up in addition to permitting on-course betting. Bookmakers' credit account customers can already bet on Sunday sporting events.

General Sir Cecil "Monkey" Blacker, deputy senior steward of the Jockey Club, who is chairing a working party on Sunday racing, said yesterday while he favoured legalizing off-course betting on Sundays, he would reluctantly accept on-course betting rather than having a Sunday racing at all.

He was "absolutely delighted" by the change of heart within government circles towards Sunday racing. "It shows that sense is beginning to come through."

Sir Woodrow Wyatt, chairman of the Horserace Totalisator Board and a persistent advocate of Sunday racing, predicted classic events would be transferred to Sundays and attendance figures at Britain's racetracks "would increase dramatically." "I think it would be absolutely right to have the Derby on a Sunday."

As for the opponents of such change, he commented: "In France, Italy and Ireland people really do go to church, and then turn up at the racetracks afterwards. If our churches were as full as those three countries, our church leaders would be delighted. Their opposition is absolute ballyhoo."

Mr Henry Cecil, the top Newmarket trainer, said that while the public would benefit from Sunday racing, he still favoured having a "quiet day" in the week when there was no racing in order to be with his family. He predicted that Mondays could become the alternative non-racing day. "I am certainly not anti-Sunday racing," he said.

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Princess of Wales, President, Dr Barnardo's visit the Princess Margaret School, 53 Middleway, Taunton, 10.40; then visits Unit 57, Norton Fitzwarren Trading Estate, Taunton, 12.10; and later, opens the Princess Margaret School Town House, 34 Wellington Road, Taunton, 12.45.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, launches the "Science for Industry" fair at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in celebration of the university's 150th anniversary, 10am; and presents Long Service Badges to nurses from the Queen's Nursing Institute at Drapers' Hall, London, 3pm; later, as President of Save the Children Fund, attends the Musicians' Appeal for Famine Relief in Africa concert at the Barbican, 7.25.

The Duke of Gloucester, president, National Association of Boys' Clubs, will launch Club Week 1986 at the London Hippodrome, Leicester Square, 10am.

The Duchess of Gloucester opens the new County Primary School in Hodnet, Shropshire, 2pm; and visits the Probation Building, Telford New Town, 3pm; and then opens the new Magistrates' Courts Complex, 3.15.

New exhibitions

Paintings and drawings by Irene Ogden and Canon David Bishop; Norwich Cathedral, 10.

Exhibitions in progress

Hans Christian Andersen: papercuttings and illustrations; MacRobert Arts Centre, Stirling University; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Oct 29).

Identify/Describe: representing the body; Colling Gallery, Strathclyde University, 22 Richmond St, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4 (ends Oct 31).

Music

Organ recital by Pierre Gaxin; Brangwyn Hall, 7.30.

Concert by Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra, Oled Kyssa (violin), Town Hall, Middlesbrough, 7.45.

Film

Swansea Festival, selection of wildlife films, Taliesin Arts Centre, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, at 5.00 and 8.00.

Last chance to see

Prints by Tim Marz: ceramic sculpture by Christie Brown; textile and paper hangings by Eida Abramson; Oxford Gallery, 23 High St; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Oct 15).

The secret life of an oakwood: a photographic essay by Stephen Dalton; London Ecology Centre, 45 Shelton St, WC2; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Oct 11 and 12 (ends Oct 15).

Paintings of things about the house and flowers & landscapes by Winifred Murray; The Clerendon Gallery, 139 Portland St, W11; Mon to Sun 11 to 6 (ends Oct 16).

Sculptures by Lynn Chadwick; Beaux Arts, York St, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Oct 16).

Hugh Barnden: paintings and pastels; Francis Kyle Gallery, 9 Maddox St, W1; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 11 to 5 (ends Oct 16).

Paintings and drawings by Jane Stanton; Morley Gallery, 61 Westminster Bridge Rd, SE1; Mon to Fri 10 to 6 (ends Oct 16).

Dyslexia week

Dyslexia week begins this week with the theme "Focus on Youth". It concentrates on dyslexics who remain undetected at school, and who leave school without skills to face unemployment.

Throughout the week many regional institutes will be holding open days providing professional advice and guidance. For further information telephone 0784 59498.

Anniversaries

Births: Little Langtry, St Helier, Jersey, 1853.

Deaths: Sir Henry Irving, Bradford, Yorkshire, 1905; Sidney Webb, 1st Baron Passfield, social reformer, Liphook, Hampshire, 1947; Antonio Canova, sculptor, Venice, 1822; Saul Tchernichowsky, Hebrew poet, Jerusalem, 1943.

The pound

Bank	Buy	Sell
Bank of America	2.215	2.195
Barclays	2.215	2.195
Bank of India	2.215	2.195
Bank of China	2.215	2.195
Bank of Japan	2.215	2.195
Bank of Korea	2.215	2.195
Bank of Taiwan	2.215	2.195
Bank of Thailand	2.215	2.195
Bank of Vietnam	2.215	2.195
Bank of Yugoslavia	2.215	2.195

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 385.3

London The FT index closed 2.7 down at 3,500.0

5 Biodiversity (4)

14 Sanctuary (4)

14 Sanctuary (4)

14 Sanctuary (4)

14 Sanctuary (4)

14 Sanctuary (4)

14 Sanctuary (4)

14 Sanctuary (4)

14 Sanctuary (4)

Nature notes

Migrant birds are now flooding in from Northern Europe. Brent geese are arriving on the east coast estuaries; their black and white plumage, their long necks and their calls are a sight to see. With them are many wild duck, especially widgeon and pintail. Both these species feed by up-ending; as their heads go underwater, the widgeon reveal their dirty white plumage of their undersides, while the pintail depress their long, spiky tail feathers.

Many snipe are also crossing the North Sea, and spreading throughout the British Isles in quiet, marshy places. When flushed they give a rasping cry, and zigzag high into the air. At close quarters, they reveal exquisite markings of cream and brown. Native meadow pipits are coming down from the moors to the river valleys and continental birds are coming in to join them. Our small breeding population of siskins is also being rapidly augmented by immigrants.

In the south, with dry, sunny weather continuing, trees are changing colour in a very patchy way. Many ash, alder and plane trees are still completely green. Some broken foxgloves have a few flowers on the drooping part of the stem; late buttercups and yellow cornflowers are still in bloom side by side in the fields.

Bond winners

The winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are:

£100,000: 128B 121831 (the winner lives in Surrey); £50,000: 8QB 349588 (Tunbridge Wells); £25,000: 15PN 524395 (Bath).

Portfolio Gold

Times Portfolio Gold rules are as follows:

1. The Times Portfolio is a daily publication of the Times newspaper. It is a list of gold prices for the day.

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10. The Times Portfolio is a list of gold prices for the day. It is a list of gold prices for the day.

How to play - Weekly dividend: Monday-Saturday record your daily gold price.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

At the end of the week, the published weekly dividend figure will be added to your total. The Times Portfolio will then calculate your prize as a percentage of your total.

After the prize has been calculated, you will receive a cheque for your prize. The prize will be paid to you by cheque.

Check your overall total against the Times Portfolio dividend published in the Stock Exchange Price page.

If your overall total matches the Times Portfolio dividend you have won your prize. The prize will be paid to you by cheque.

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Lighting-up time

London 6.42 pm to 6.52 am

Edinburgh 6.42 pm to 7.02 am

Manchester 6.42 pm to 7.02 am

Pennance 7.02 pm to 7.12 am

New stamp books

The Post Office has produced five new stamp books to cover the new postage rates. The books will be available from 20 October from post offices or by post from the British Philatelic Society, 100 Strand, London, WC2R 0AL.

Those obtainable over the counter will carry a special promotion offering a child's reading book in return for four 13p stamps or three 18p stamps.

Our address

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Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure will move slowly E into Scotland and Northern Ireland

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E, central N England, East Angles, Midlands: drizzle, mist and a few drizzle at first; wind S or SE light; max temp 16C (61F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Fog patches at first, dry, sunny intervals; developing; wind variable light; max temp 16C (61F).

N Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Mainly dry, fog patches at first; sunny periods; moderate; wind S light or moderate; max temp 16C (61F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Mersey Firth: Becoming rather cloudy; rain in places later; wind S fresh or strong becoming moderate; max temp 16C (61F).

Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Becoming cloudy with occasional rain; wind S fresh or strong becoming moderate; max temp 16C (61F).

South Coast, Kent, Sussex, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall: Cloudy with occasional rain, becoming a little brighter and drier later; wind S strong, becoming SW moderate; max temp 14C (57F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Occasional rain in the far north. Otherwise mainly dry with some sunny intervals after overnight fog patches. Near normal temperatures.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud: f, fog; r, rain; s, sun.

City	C	F
Belfast	13.55	56.4
Birmingham	12.54	54.6
Bristol	12.54	54.6
Cardiff	11.57	52.8
Edinburgh	11.57	52.8
Glasgow	11.57	52.8
London	14.57	58.2
Manchester	14.57	58.2
Newcastle	14.57	58.2
Nottingham	14.57	58.2
Sheffield	14.57	58.2
Southampton	14.57	58.2
Stirling	14.57	58.2
Swansea	14.57	58.2
Torquay	14.57	58.2
Wolverhampton	14.57	58.2

Full moon: October 17

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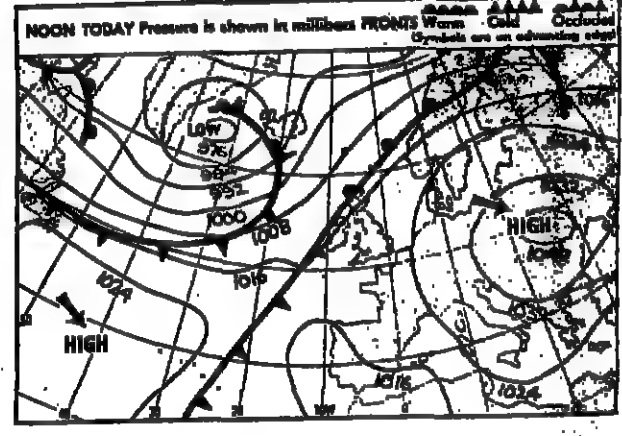
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High Tides			
Location	AM	PM	Time
Larne Bridge	10.28	5.11	11.25
Aberdeen	11.09	5.17	11.10
Amesbury	11.09	5.17	11.10
Belfast	11.09	5.17	11.10
Cardiff	11.09	5.17	11.10
Dover	11.09	5.17	11.10
Falmouth	11.09	5.17	11.10
Glasgow	11.09	5.17	11.10
Harwich	11.09	5.17	11.10
Holyhead	11.09	5.17	11.10
London	11.09	5.17	11.10
Manchester	11.09	5.17	11.10
Newcastle	11.09	5.17	11.10
Nottingham	11.09	5.17	11.10
Portsmouth	11.09	5.17	11.10
Sheffield	11.09	5.17	11.10
Southampton	11.09	5.17	11.10
Swansea	11.09	5.17	11.10
Torquay	11.09	5.17	11.10
Wolverhampton	11.09	5.17	11.10

Tide measured in metres 1m=3.28ft

Around Britain

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud: f, fog; r, rain; s, sun.

City	C	F
Belfast	13.55	56.4
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MONDAY OCTOBER 13 1986

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET
(Change on week)

FT 30 Share
1265.4 (+31.4)
FT-SE 100
1599.4 (+38.6)
Bargains
29980
USM (Datastream)
123.38 (+1.29)
THE POUND
(Change on week)
US Dollar
1.4335 (-0.0075)
W German mark
2.8462 (-0.0322)
Trade-weighted
67.6 (-0.6)

UK firms
launch
trade drive
with China

From Alan Hamilton
Peking

The largest British trade delegation to visit China is beginning two days of talks in Shanghai in the hope that exports will receive a boost in the slipstream of the Queen's state visit.

One hundred and ten businessmen led by Sir James Clesington, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, and Sir Eric Sharp, chairman of Cable and Wireless, are anxious to take advantage of the good diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Twenty-five industrialists will host a "sea day" on board the Royal Yacht Britannia for Chinese trade officials.

They will be attempting to sell British expertise in areas of priority in China's five-year economic plan: energy, transport, telecommunications, food processing and metal process plant.

It is hoped that about 12 contracts will be signed for projects in the Shanghai area.

British exports to China are growing from £160 million in 1983 to £396 million last year, and the indications are that they may top £500 million this year.

Agreement on a £300 million soft loan has enabled British companies to win five big contracts, including the building of a power station and a steel tube mill.

However, the Chinese have been disappointed at the sluggish pace of trade in the opposite direction, with imports to Britain last year reaching only £308 million.

The Chinese, committed to a modernization programme which demands a great deal of western technology, do not want to cut imports, nor do they want to repeat the experience of Brazil and other Third World countries in amassing impossible debt.

The Chinese are also disappointed that they have failed to attract a higher level of foreign investment, despite the establishment of a number of joint ventures with western companies, including Pilkington Glass and Aveling-Barford from Britain.

Potential foreign investors complain that the atmosphere in China is too restrictive, bureaucratic and expensive, with severe controls on the repatriation of profits — issues which the British delegation intends to bring forcibly to its hosts' attention.

Since China introduced its open door policy with the outside world in 1978, and since much of the central planning has been dismantled — production of commodities governed by central planning has dropped — the Chinese economy has been growing at about 7 per cent a year.

Lawson may sell
shares in BP to
finance tax cuts

By David Blake

The Government is almost certain to sell off more shares in BP next year to help finance tax cuts.

Legal advice available to the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, suggests that a BP share sale could be held without breaching Government pledges made at the time of the last sale in September 1983.

If the whole shareholding were sold it could raise £3,000 million, enough to cut income tax by 3p in the pound.

The prospect of a BP share sale could relieve what would otherwise be an increasingly difficult situation for the Chancellor at the time of his next Budget.

The Government owns just under 32 per cent of BP. The shares closed at 685p on Friday night, down 11p on the day.

The importance of a BP share sale is that it would provide a way of raising funds for the Government while cutting direct income tax.

Concern about the level of pay settlements has reinforced the Government's inclination to cut direct taxation. It is hoped that tax cuts could induce workers to accept lower pay settlements.

The BP share sale has two particularly attractive characteristics from the Government's point of view. The first, which has been rediscovered only relatively recently, is that it is not covered by any limitations on when the Government can sell.

At the time of the last share sale, which raised just under £1,000 million, the Government said it did not intend to sell any more shares for the "foreseeable future". Lawyers have now ruled that the "foreseeable future" means 18 months from the time of sale. However, no sale is likely before the beginning of fiscal 1987-88.

The second attraction of BP is that it could be less contentious politically during what could turn out to be an election year. Although the Labour Party has committed itself to renationalizing activities such as British Telecom, it has made no pledges about BP sales.

Indeed, the process of dismantling the state holdings in BP began under the Labour Government in 1976 when shares were sold in an attempt to head off the sterling crisis. Labour would thus have difficulty in opposing any further sales as an issue of principle.

Mr Lawson and the Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, believe that cuts in income tax are needed on economic and political grounds.

But economic forecasts to be completed this autumn are expected to show there will be little room for any tax giveaways in the 1987 Budget, even after allowing for the £4,750 million which the Government already expects to get from selling off nationalized industries. Any BP sale would

provide funds on top of these privatization proceeds.

There are two reasons for the Chancellor's difficulty — the collapse of the oil price is cutting the amount of revenue which he receives from the North Sea and, in spite of his determination to cut taxes, many of his colleagues want to increase public spending next year.

The "Star Chamber", where spending ministers are called before senior Cabinet colleagues to explain their demands for more money, was postponed this year until after the Conservative Party conference.

Although the Government is expected to stand by its pledge to limit the planning total for public spending to £144 billion in 1987-88, it is likely to do this only at the cost of trimming the safety margin contained in the contingency reserve.

Because public spending next year looks as if it will be fairly high, the Chancellor would have little room for income tax cuts if he is to achieve his goal of keeping public borrowing down to a responsible level.

This is all the more important because the recent decline in sterling, which the Government is prepared to allow to go further, will lead to increased export demand next year. There is, therefore, little room for increasing domestic demand if inflation is to be kept under control.



Sheikh Yamani Backing a new agreement.

Spot market awaits
Opec quota ruling

From David Young, Geneva

The oil spot market will deliver its verdict on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' latest bout of procrastination today with trading likely to be at a total standstill.

The major oil companies and refiners have until Thursday to nominate the size of actual deliveries they will take during November — "wet" as opposed to "dry" or "paper" barrels which can change as often as a dozen times a day among the spot traders.

By then Opec hopes it will have a new quota agreement which will send prices through the \$15 a barrel mark back towards its target of \$17-\$19 a barrel by the end of the year.

Although stocks at most oil companies are high, other refiners and customers have been holding off buying for the past week while Opec meets and a new agreement over the next two days could lead to a flurry of buying in the market.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, announced yesterday through an intermediary that he is still hopeful of a new agreement and is determined to work to achieve it.

The most likely outcome is that a new agreement will be introduced from January 1 and the present output agreement of 16.8 million barrels a day will be rolled over until then. This agreement is due to expire in two weeks' time.

An extension of the agreement has been accepted in principle by 12 of the 13 Opec ministers, with the only opposing voice coming from the Kuwaiti oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa, and even he has

indicated that if all the other nations are serious about working towards a new agreement he would not oppose the present system continuing.

A formal announcement of a continuation of the existing agreement would in itself rally the oil price, according to traders who have been closely monitoring the Geneva meeting.

The announcement of a new quota system within the next few days would also help the pound because of higher North Sea revenues and also lead to increases in the share prices of oil companies in London.

Opec's technical advisers have now spent three days locked in discussions on an advanced new quota system. Under it each member country's national economic needs are assessed according to a set of agreed criteria based upon which a percentage of an overall production ceiling is allocated.

The technical advisers will present their findings to a full ministerial meeting likely to be convened later today.

The Opec conference president, Rikwan Lukman, the Nigerian oil minister, told an energy seminar in Rimini, Italy, yesterday that Opec member countries lost a total of \$100 million a day because of unlimited production in the first half of this year.

But, he said, Opec was determined in the long run to recapture a bigger share of the world oil market, some 30 per cent today from around 45 per cent a few years ago.

He was bitterly critical of Britain for failing to co-operate with Opec in keeping output down and prices stable.

Rates pressure
eases ahead
of key speech

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Financial markets are set to hold off from pushing British interest rates higher until the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech at the Mansion House on Thursday.

But the absence of a convincing new message then could push the pound down further, and base rates sharply higher.

A number of official figures are due out this week which will be unhelpful to Mr Lawson. They include the producer price figures today, which are likely to show that manufacturing industry's costs rose by up to 2 per cent last month because of the pound's weakness.

On Friday, the September retail price index is expected to show a rise in the annual rate of inflation from 2.4 per cent in August, to 3 per cent. The September public sector borrowing requirement, to be published on Thursday, is expected to be about £3 billion.

An uneasy truce between the markets and the authorities developed at the end of last week after the Chancellor's party conference speech.

Having decided that a rise in base rates was not possible in the week of the Conservative Party Conference, dealers began to think it was worth waiting to see what Mr Lawson had to say at the Mansion House.

The Bank of England, in refusing to allocate bills at the weekly Treasury bill tender for the second successive week, signalled its determination to hold interest rates steady.

In his Mansion House

speech a year ago, the Chancellor announced that he was suspending the target for sterling M3.

A sterling M3 target of 11 to 15 per cent annual growth was reintroduced in the March Budget. But so far, the authorities have failed to hit it.

Even so, the Chancellor is expected to retain the sterling M3 target because, unlike a year ago when there was an operational reason — the end to overfunding — for abandoning it, this is not the case this year.

According to economists at Capel-Cure Myers, the Chancellor has several options in his speech. He could promote alternative monetary targets. He could move towards direct controls on bank lending or mortgages to rein back the growth of credit. He could also announce a move to formal targeting of the exchange rate within the framework of the European Monetary System.

However, the Chancellor will be reluctant to experiment with another monetary target. Direct controls on lending are out of step with Conservative philosophy.

And, as the markets are aware, the final decision on the European Monetary System rests with the Prime Minister. In any case, the Chancellor would be unlikely to use a set-piece speech to announce EMS entry.

He is expected to focus on the balance of payments, countering some of the recent gloom, and to argue that much of sterling's fall has been a direct reflection of the fall in oil prices.

Pre-election boom 'may
lead to 10% inflation'

By Our Economics Correspondent

The Government is successfully engineering a pre-election boom, according to a new City forecast published today. But one result is likely to be 10 per cent inflation soon after the election.

The forecast, from a new monetarist model of the economy constructed by Messel, the stockbroker, suggests that the economy will grow by 4.1 per cent next year, the probable election year.

Inflation will edge up next year but, at 4.3 per cent, will not be seen as out of control. And the balance of payments will be in deficit but only by £1.1 billion, according to the forecast.

In 1988, however, the problems will arise. The "core" rate of inflation in the economy will rise to between 8 per cent and 9 per cent, and retail price inflation could touch 10 per cent, Messel says in its

Quarterly UK Macroeconomic Forecast.

Much of the current strong growth in broad money, sterling M3, has been reflected in sharply rising prices for houses and financial assets.

But "it seems implausible that we can continue to enjoy 20 per cent a year increases" in share and property values without similar price inflation in goods and services.

The Government's response should be to raise interest rates sharply now and to alleviate the dangers of inflation later, Messel says.

However, the boom in prospect for next year may make the Government unwilling to take corrective action. "The cost of Mr Lawson's monetary boomlet may be 10 per cent inflation in two or three years' time, but the benefit will be rather vigorous growth," Messel says.

Building society to
link up with broker

By John Bell, City Editor

Bristol & West Building Society is planning a link with Laing & Cruickshank, the stockbroker, to provide a range of investment services through its 170-strong branch network.

"We are delighted to be the first stockbroker to link up with a building society, especially one of this calibre," said Mr Nigel Wilson, a Laing & Cruickshank director.

Mr Robert Linden, Bristol & West's general manager, would not discuss details of the plan ahead of a members' meeting which must be convened so that the society can use new powers available under the Building Societies Act. "Nevertheless, the prospects are extremely encouraging," he said yesterday.

There will be two pilot schemes before the services are offered nationally. But if they go well members of the public will be able to use Bristol & West's offices for their investment business as

well as the society's 800,000 members.

The link with Laing & Cruickshank, part of the Mercantile House Group, will be closely examined by other building firms as it provides immediate access to a large number of retail outlets.

Other brokers such as Quilter Goodson have been pursuing the much slower route of introducing retail services through their own branch networks.

Mr Linden stressed that while he was convinced of the benefits which building society investment offers, some people may wish to participate in equity investment too.

"Great care will be taken to explain the inherent risks of stocks and shares," he said. "However, we believe this innovative development will be welcomed by both our existing and potential new membership."

Doubts on
profit
share pay

By Our Economics Correspondent

The Government has had a mixed response to its Green Paper proposals for profit-related pay. The deadline for comments is Friday but already there are indications that reaction has fallen short of the support the Chancellor was looking for.

Tax incentives for profit-related pay are still likely to appear in the next Budget, however, providing tax relief on up to 5 per cent of total pay in companies which create a profit-related pay pool equivalent to 20 per cent of the pay bill.

A survey just published by Towers, Perrin, Forster and Crosby, the management consultants, shows that 48 per cent of existing profit-sharing arrangements would be adapted to attract any available tax incentives.

Fourteen per cent were undecided and 38 per cent said they would stick with existing schemes.

But companies not operating profit-sharing arrangements were cool about the proposals.

Only 6 per cent said that they would definitely introduce them, while a further 20 per cent said they would seriously consider doing so. But 39 per cent said they would not introduce profit-related pay, and 29 per cent said they were unlikely to do so.

A government scheme without tax incentives would be even less successful. Only 10 per cent of companies said they would consider introducing profit-related pay without tax incentives.

Feature, page 21

Consumer watchdogs
seek changes to Bill

By Lawrence Lever

The Consumers Association is today calling for a series of amendments to the Financial Services Bill which it says will reflect its investor protection aims.

The report stage of the Bill begins in the House of Lords tomorrow and is scheduled to last three days. However, more than 500 amendments have already been tabled.

Among the Consumer Association's demands are:

- A total ban on cold calling (unsolicited selling) of all investment products. The

association is particularly concerned about cold-call selling of the new personal pension plans which will become available to almost everyone in 1988.

● Full disclosure of commissions earned and expenses levied on sales of life insurance. The association wants potential purchasers of life policies to be given full and detailed information such as the "totality of the charges that have been made" before investors' money is invested.

Feature, page 21

Guinness
message
in a bottle

Guinness launches a £2.5 million advertising campaign this week aimed at ridding its bottled stout of its cloth-cap image.

After its successful "Guinness" and "Pure Genius" campaigns for draught stout, the company wants bottled stout to appeal to the young and affluent.

Mr Gary Luddington, the marketing director, said the company wanted to escape the idea that bottled Guinness was the drink of "lonely old ladies in the corner of a pub".

The bottled brand has now been given a gold foil top, a television commercial and a new name, Guinness Extra.

Bates fears Saatchi strategy

By Jonathan Miller

Executives of Ted Bates, the advertising agency purchased by Saatchi & Saatchi in May for £798 million, expect their agency to lose its separate identity in a reorganization intended to stop the flight of clients and restore confidence in Saatchi's strategy of growth through acquisitions.

The reorganization is expected to be announced this week or next, and could lead to job losses at Bates, they believe.

Saatchi's purchase of Bates, which made the group the largest advertising agency in the world, was predicated on retaining separate identities for the two agencies.

Maintaining a degree of separation was considered to be important to retain the confidence of clients, avoiding conflicts of interest in which the same agency represents competing clients.

But in the last four months management turmoil at Bates, including the departure of its



Maurice (left) and Charles Saatchi: Turmoil at Bates

American chairman, Mr Robert Jacoby, has shaken client confidence in the agency. Saatchi's share price has tumbled from a high for this year of 985p to a close last week at 640p.

The defection of Bates clients, including Nabisco, Colgate, Michelob and Warner-Lambert, has forced a re-evaluation of the plan to keep the agencies operating separately, according to executives.

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BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY — Interims: Edinburgh Investment Trust, Farnell Electronics, Fothergill and Harvey, IBL, Rand Mines Group, Rembia Rubber, H C Slingsby, Steel Brothers, Finals: Bryant Holdings, Medminster, Ramus Holdings.

TOMORROW — Interims: Alexandra Workwear, Brent Walker Group, Harrison and Crossfield, Honda Motor Company, Ronald Martin Group, Microlease, TV-am, Finals: Glaxo Holdings, S Lyles, Paterson Zochonis, Peachey Property Corporation, Pochin's.

WEDNESDAY — Interims: Abbey Life Group, Allibone and Sons, Bisichi Tin, City of Oxford Investment Trust, Conrad Holdings, Delyne Packaging, Fogarty, Guthrie Corporation, Helene of London, House of Lerose, Monotype, Municipal Properties, Peek Holdings, Rockware Group, Svenska Cellulose, Finals: Aitken Hume International, Bejam Group, Elico Holdings, Leisure Invest-

ments, Portland Holdings, Tay Homes.

THURSDAY — Interims: J Billam, Brewmaker, Cowells, East Rand Gold and Uranium Company, Freegold Group, Hunting Associated Industries, IDN Atlantic Investment Trust, Micro Focus Group, Nu-Swift Industries, Scottish Mortgage and Trust, Smaller Companies International Trust, TDS Circuits, Transvaal Group Gold Mining, River and Mercantile Trust.

Finals: Fleming Japanese Investment Trust, Freestate Consul Gold Mines, John Kent, Orange Free State Investments, Welkom Gold Mining.

FRIDAY — Interims: Arlington Securities, British Dredging, Comprehensive Financial Services, Davies and Newman Holdings, Govett Oriental Investments Trust, Lee Cooper Group, London and Associated Investment Trust, Finals: Global Group, Scottish Metropolitan Property.

ANALYSIS

No early divorce in uneasy union of trade and aid

As marriages of convenience go, the uneasy alliance between the donation of aid to developing countries and efforts to promote trade between Britain and those same markets has been a particularly fraught relationship, but one that is unlikely to lead to a separation for some time yet.

Officials of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development gathered in Paris on Thursday to consider ways to force a clearer distinction between aid and commercial subsidies.

Under scrutiny were government schemes, like our own Aid and Trade Provision, which allocates a proportion of the aid budget to finance specific British bids for business in developing countries.

But while many governments agree that aid and subsidies should be more clearly separated, discussions about ways in which to restrain such funding are taking place against a background of countries falling over themselves in the race to secure big overseas projects with the help of subsidized credits and soft loans.

In Britain passions run high about ATP, considering that it represents about 5 per cent of the total aid programme and accounts for less than 1 per cent of total exports.

At best it is applauded as both a helping hand for the Third World and a support for British commercial interests which have to compete against the aggressive trade schemes of France and Japan. At worst it is seen as a thinly-disguised circumvention of international trade regulations which leads to the subsidization of big companies and misuse of aid funds.

Calls made for its abolition are followed by equally vociferous demands for a much bigger and more straightforward commercial ATP budget. But interest from industry in aid support is high; a recent conference by the Overseas Development Administration attracted 200 companies.

Perhaps a gloomier outlook for exports means that companies are increasingly looking for any help that is on offer.

ATP was introduced in 1977 as a facility to compete with other countries offering "mixed credits" to promote exports. It provides for at least 25 per cent of a contract to be covered by a block grant, and for the balance to be met by a subsidized loan backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

In contrast to schemes



Third World fishermen: Does ATP aid reach all the poor?

which originate as part of the normal bilateral aid programme, the initiative for ATP business is taken by the companies themselves. Hence it is only at a late date that the developmental worthiness of the project is assessed, often under severe time pressures as the company seeks to win a contract against foreign competition.

This in-built conflict between developmental and commercial considerations is at the root of complaints from both parties in the ATP more as a necessary evil. Away from the philosophical discussion, however, is a more important consideration of whether ATP is actually working properly. Industry regularly calls for an increase in ATP funding which this year has an unusually high upper limit of £90 million, after the biggest-ever grant to support a £200 million Malaysian water-supply contract.

But over the past few years the budget has been consistently underspent, last year by almost 50 per cent because the Malaysian deal was delayed.

According to the Overseas Projects Board, an advisory body of company chiefs and bankers, ATP-backed contracts in the financial year 1985-86 had a total British content of £85 million, considerably less than in the previous year and compared with ATP expenditure of £37 million.

The OPB complains of a lack of flexibility in the way the scheme is run and wants a speedier response from the ODA. Dark hints — with no names mentioned — were made about contracts that were lost because of timing.

"The present system engenders overly cautious attitudes and protracted decision taken before decisions are taken," says the 1985-86 report published last week.

ATP, says the report, "must be operated with commercial considerations as the main criteria", but this would seem

to come dangerously close to advocating just the sort of practice outlawed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

While the scheme is with us at least one permanent change looks sensible — allowing any unused provision to roll over from one year to the next, given the lumpy nature of contracts.

In terms of administration a report by Professor Beesley at the London Business School, commissioned by the Major British Exporters' group, said there were some "serious shortcomings" in the process of obtaining ATP.

"The very least the British Government owes them (the companies) is determination to remove, as far as possible, the impact of departmental infighting on their bidding procedures," he says.

He suggests transferring the active management of the scheme to the Projects and Export Policy division of the DTI.

Even more radical is the proposal to meet the concerns of the ODA and the Treasury (which has always disliked ATP) well before specific contract battles are joined. This would involve giving almost a blanket go-ahead to certain countries and sectors for ATP deals so that case-by-case developmental justifications would not be necessary.

The ODA, for its part, blames companies for making their ATP applications too late in the day, and challenges industrialists to provide the evidence for any contracts lost because of ODA delays.

It also maintains that the demand does not warrant any increase in ATP, although for the past three months it has been warning companies that no new ATP business can be accepted if it is likely to fall into the current year.

It is a political decision whether ATP should work as a defensive or an aggressive measure, and it would be very political to decide to increase its budget.

If it is to be defensive so that Britain cannot be accused of promoting the system, then companies should not initially put ATP on the table. And yet that is increasingly what they say they must do to match foreign offers, and this will increasingly mean that the ODA is caught between two masters.

The Aid and Trade Provision: Origins, Dimensions and Possible Reforms. By John Toye and Graham Clark, to be published in the coming issue of the Journal of the Overseas Development Institute.

Teresa Poole

US NOTEBOOK

Bankers prop up the bond markets

From Maxwell Newton New York

As appears to be typical these days, the bond market shied away sharply on the news that the producer price index for September rose 0.4 per cent, principally because of a 3.7 per cent increase in energy costs.

The rise in energy costs was a belated reaction to the producer price index to the rise in the price of crude oil from about \$11 a barrel at the low in July to the current level of about \$15 a barrel. During September, November crude futures rose briefly above \$16 but since then there has been a reaction which at times in September carried the November contract down \$14.

The reaction of the bond market on Friday was negative, with the cash 30-year bond falling 2 1/2% at the opening to yield 7.66 per cent.

This reaction, like so many of the bond market reactions since April, demonstrated an underlying irrational fear of imminent accelerating inflation.

The general commodity price indexes have stabilized since the first week of September, discounting earlier fears that the recovery in the Commodity Research Bureau index of futures prices from 197 in early July to 212 in the first week of September represented a sudden upsurge of inflation.

Much of the rise was in any case due to the boom in precious metals.

Eventually, perhaps, the logic of the price weakness in the US will convince the mass of bond investors who are now all over to one side of the boat — the short side.

There is an overwhelming sentiment among bond investors in favour of staying short. This is further exaggerated by the big inflow of dollars from Japanese, German and Swiss action to inhibit any further significant drop in the dollar against their currencies.

Whatever they may say publicly, the central bankers of Japan, the US, Switzerland and Germany appear to have done some sort of a deal indicating a willingness to tie their four currencies together.

Since the first week of August, the December yen has fluctuated narrowly in a range of 64-65.5 cents.

The mark has been a little more unstable, but since the beginning of September there appears to have been a strong tendency for the central bankers concerned to hold the mark in a range of 49-50 cents.

The Swiss franc has been kept within a narrow range since early August. That range appears to be 66-67 cents.

The pound is not included. It has severe problems of keeping up with the yen, mark and Swiss franc.

The attempt by the central bankers of Germany, Japan, Switzerland and the US to "narrow-band" their currencies should initially at least be reassuring to the US bond markets.

But over time, if the "narrow bands" do not reflect the realities of the trade and payments positions of the nations concerned, the result will be substantial swings in the movement of funds.

Technical bounce or a sustained rally?

The gilt-edged market continues to be dominated by the behaviour of sterling. It seems unlikely that there can be a rise in the market before sterling stabilizes, but once this happens the potential for a sharp recovery is already in place.

The fall in oil prices was the immediate reason for the weakness of sterling in January. But sterling fell by only 5 per cent, and by the end of February had recovered half its loss. It was soon realized that lower oil prices were good for bond markets worldwide. Yields fell in response to lower inflationary expectations.

The background to the current sterling crisis is different. Oil prices have rebounded by 50 per cent in the past three months — an important reason why the retail price index for September (to be released on Friday) will show the first rise for 15 months.

Even more important, the overall fall in oil prices since the start of the year has reduced the visible balance of payments surplus on oil by more than £4 billion this year, on current prices, by up to £5 billion next year. The current account as a whole is already in deficit, even if the August figures exaggerated the deterioration.

It is, therefore, not surprising that in his speech at the International Monetary Fund the Chancellor expressed the view that "a lower real exchange rate would be part of the mechanism that would lead to the necessary improvement in the non-oil balance".

Sterling has already fallen on average by 15 per cent this year and by more than 20 per cent against non-dollar currencies. The exchange rate must be approaching the level at which the growth in the volume of non-oil exports and of import substitution will be sufficient to bring the current account at least back into balance by the end of next year.

The current account, however, is not the only part of the balance of payments. The capital account has been in deficit since the abolition of exchange controls in 1979, and the most marked deterioration has been in the large portfolio outflow, which has averaged no less than £4 billion a year.

Perhaps the key question for gilts is whether the combination of the large fall in sterling and appreciable rise in British yields is sufficient to reverse the capital

GILT-EDGED

Yield and Interest Rate Differentials

	Average 1975/79	Average 1980/86	Current (%)
10 year Bonds			
UK-US	4.4	0.7	4.0
UK-Germany	5.5	4.2	5.1
UK-Japan	5.0	4.7	5.6
UK-Average	4.4	2.0	4.4
3 month Interest Rates			
UK-US	3.3	1.5	4.8
UK-Germany	5.9	4.6	6.1
UK-Japan	4.0	5.0	5.9
UK-Average	3.7	2.6	4.9

efficient to reverse the capital outflow and to attract foreign capital to Britain.

The present crisis is the result of a combination of factors. Firstly, in addition to fluctuations in the oil price, there are political fears associated with a change in government which would have a starkly different economic and public expenditure policy.

Secondly, there is a growing realization that there will be no further fall in British inflation; there will instead be a rise. Although the September money supply data was much better than the market's original expectations, sterling M3 is still growing by more than 18 per cent on an annual basis. Further, Mo, the Government's preferred indicator, is now growing in the upper half of its target range.

Finally, today's producer input price figures for September are likely to show the run of negative monthly changes has ended, while Friday's retail price index may be up 1/4 per cent.

On the political front, the party conference season has done no harm to the Government. But, on fundamentals, sterling is no longer overvalued. Also, British yields have now become attractive.

On a short-term interest rate comparison, British rates are higher than those abroad by more than their average of the second half of the 1970s.

One implication of the exceptionally big portfolio outflow in the first half of this year, however, is that in the short term an end to the outflow because of higher financial returns in Britain would have a large impact.

Indeed, the 2 per cent relative rise in British bond yields since April strongly increases the gilt-edged market's attractiveness internationally. It suggests that once sterling is seen to have begun to recover, the gilt-edged market will rally.

The core of the problem is whether sterling can be stabilized, even temporarily, without a clear signal. There are three obvious ones — a rise in banks' base rates, entry into the European Monetary System and a positive outcome at the Geneva meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

It is clear that once sterling stabilizes, the gilt-edged market will rally. But whether it is just a minor rally or something more substantial depends on which international event or domestic policy initiative arrests sterling's decline.

The market has already adjusted to 11 per cent base rates. However, if they rise to 12 per cent or even higher, bringing the hope of a subsequent cut, the prospective market rally could be really substantial.

An open accord leading to further rises in oil prices or a final 1/2 per cent point reduction in the discount rate in the US, and possibly other countries, could stabilize sterling.

But neither on its own would necessarily lead to a sufficient rebound in sterling to provide the base for a big gilt-edged market rally.

Sterling's entry into the EMS is becoming a distinct possibility, especially as it is now down to a realistic rate against the mark. It is a viable alternative policy option to a rise in banks' base rates.

Indeed, if Britain enters the EMS, the next move in base rates would be down rather than up, providing the classic background for a major rally in the gilt-edged market.

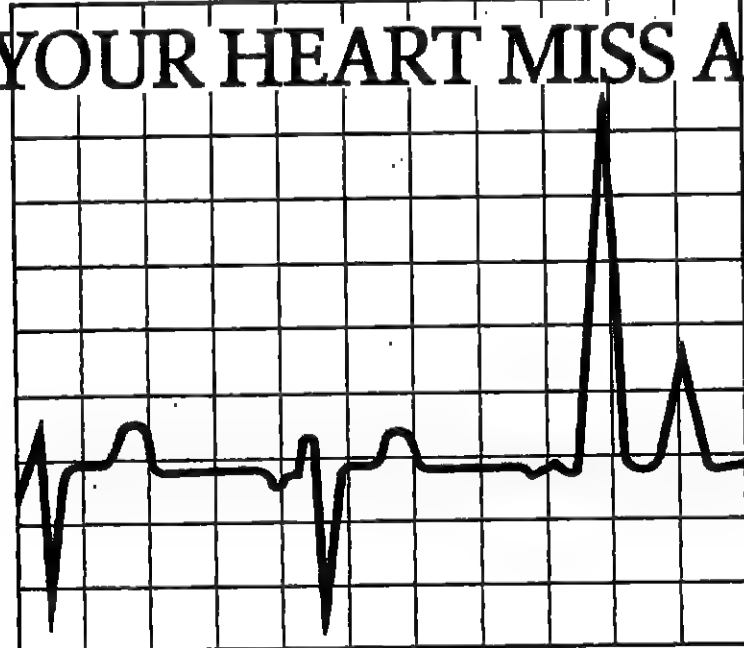
Once in the EMS, sterling could become accident prone again ahead of the General Election as the initial euphoria evaporates. But at least at that time base rates and gilt-edged yields would be significantly lower.

Robert Thomas and Kevin Boakes

Robert Thomas is director of sterling bond research and Kevin Boakes is senior economist at the stockbroker Greenwell Montagu.

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Financial Services Bill

Too burdensome, too costly and not fit for the purpose

Big Bang approaches and so do the next stages in the progress through Parliament of the Financial Services Bill, widely seen as providing the necessary legislative framework within which the City will operate in the new era of self- or practitioner-based regulation.

The object of "investor protection" is one so self-evidently desirable that anyone, particularly in the City, daring to criticize steps being taken to achieve that happy state of affairs risks possible imputations about his motives. It is therefore worth recording that some form of regulation is not only inevitable but also probably desirable.

What is debatable is whether the legislation proposed, together with the Securities and Investments Board's detailed rules, which will themselves have quasi-statutory authority if and when they are approved by Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, will in fact be "fit and proper" (the SIB's words) for the purpose for which they are intended.

Some suggestions, for instance, the Board's proposals abandoning the idea of making all unit trusts subject to a cancellation period, are impeccable. Others, like the Bill's provisions relating to cold calling (the practice of seeking to enter into investment agreements following unsolicited calls), when read together with the SIB's proposals, are either unworkable or unacceptable. Some detailed rules have not yet been published while others are still open for comment. And some parts of the legislation are, or were when it was dealt with in committee in the Lords, incomprehensible.

Baroness Seear, having pointed out that no one in the House, "least of all the Government Benches", seemed to understand the Bill, then asked what prospects there were of its being understood by the public. Lady Seear was being neither unfair to the Government nor unduly pessimistic about their Lordships' powers of comprehension. The House was being asked to deal with more than 400 amendments to what was then a Bill with 177 clauses. For their part, the Government spokesmen conceded there would have to be further detailed discussions on various parts of the Bill and further amendments before it reappeared in the Lords for the Report stage.



Baroness Seear: No one understands Bill

Sir Kenneth Berrill: Cost will be high.

It has been suggested that if those who are to be regulated are squeaking loudly, that must mean that both the DTI and SIB are proceeding along the right lines. This argument is difficult to sustain when the "squeaks" are to the effect that the legislation and rules cannot be understood, are unworkable, or only workable on the basis that the investor will end up paying more.

What is profoundly worrying is that the objections are still being made when the Bill has reached the stage that it has, with Royal Assent expected before the end of the session. Some 350 additional amendments, which their Lordships will also have to consider this week, have not simplified the situation.

The regulators are trying to achieve too much in too short a time. Having stated at the outset that the objective was control of the financial services industry by self- or practitioner-based regulations, the SIB has drafted and is continuing to draft, detailed regulations apparently aimed at forestalling or dealing with any situation which could conceivably arise. These regulations will have to be reflected in "equivalent" rules concocted by the so-called self-regulatory organizations (SROs).

While the SROs will admittedly be policing their own members, thereby justifying the claim of being self-regulatory, they will be doing so in accordance with rules imposed from outside, and many of these will be inappropriate and unnecessary. In some respects they will be so demanding as to be oppressive and, in the end, counter-productive: the investor,

while possibly more co-cooned, will probably be worse off.

The justification for seeking to impose rules of such complexity on the industry is two-fold:

● Because it does have such wide responsibilities under the Bill, the "delegated authority" (the SIB) would be failing in its duties if it did not proceed on a "what if" basis, covering any possible problem that might arise, conceding that some of its solutions would be irrelevant and inappropriate to some parts of the industry but retaining them to deal with other parts; and

● As it will be possible to be authorized directly by the SIB as an alternative to joining an

'No apology for the likely cost for the industry'

SRO, the SIB has to have appropriate rules "in place" to cover applications from any individual or type of business.

Neither of these points justifies imposing general, complex rules on the industry as a whole. As the SIB implicitly recognized by publishing particular proposals for conglomerates and life assurance and unit trust intermediaries, it is possible to apply specific rules to specific sectors of the industry.

The regulators have, however, already travelled a long way down the "general" as opposed to the specific path. Any fundamental change of approach would involve months of work. What chance is there of this happening?

them with a *fait accompli* and asking them to fall into line.

If the Bill does receive Royal Assent this session, its provisions and those contained in the SIB rules can hardly "bite" before next June at the earliest. It is difficult to see the argument for pressing through the legislation in its present state, unless it is to enable its supporters to say in the event of some financial scandal that "... at least we have passed the Financial Services Bill".

Whether the Bill's provisions would prevent scandals of the type most likely to occur is in fact debatable. What is certain, is that if it had been law, it would not have prevented what happened at Lloyd's, which is exempt from the Bill. It is also hardly likely that any of its 200 clauses or any of the Board's regulations would have done anything to forestall the events at Johnson Matthey.

Regulations in this area may be desirable; it is however vital that they should indeed be "fit for the purpose" for which they are intended if the investor is to receive any benefit from the increased costs that he will inevitably have to pay. As the chairman of the Securities and Investments Board has said: "... I make no apology for the likely overall regulatory cost for the industry..."

Sir Kenneth Berrill put the likely annual cost of the SIB at £6 million, after start-up costs of £7 million. There will also be the costs of the individual SROs and an unquantifiable figure of costs incurred by the City in conforming with the new regulations. The case for investor protection may be a strong one; so is that for ensuring that the new regulations do protect the investor and give value for money.

It has been said that so much work on the Bill and the draft regulations has already been done and so many expectations raised that it would be undesirable, indeed impossible, to interrupt the process at this stage. Similar objections were raised by the German generals at the start of the First World War when, as his armies marched into Belgium, the Kaiser suggested that they should either stop or alternatively turn round and attack Russia.

Edward Adeane

The author is a director of Hambros Bank, in charge of Compliance for Hambros Plc.

COMMENT

Sterling points to the Chancellor's dilemma

Foreign exchange dealers operate by reacting to events. So do the analysts and dealers in bonds and the burgeoning variety of allied financial instruments whose relative values depend on currency movements. It is no good expecting them to react phlegmatically either. Their jobs depend on generating business and that depends on keeping prices moving.

Every economic statistic or policy pronouncement that flashes up on the information screens must be instantly interpreted as a signal to buy or sell. And, since financial dealers are as intellectually lazy as most of us, their natural inclination is to judge these electronic news flashes as confirming existing trends and perceptions unless they clearly mark a break.

This is not what the textbooks tell us about the beneficial effects of speculation. But the textbooks were written before judgement gave way to information codified into an instant never-ending stream of forecasts and statistics; before dealing profits became the stuff of corporate budgets and arbiters of corporate careers.

In this market for gambling in economics, the punter who follows the trend and adjusts his position minute by minute is more likely to make steady profits than the bookmaker. Big risks are left to central bankers.

Only in such an atmosphere could a thinking professional contend, as one did last week, that the price of sterling might not reach a natural floor by itself in the markets. This is not fanciful. The relentless rise of the dollar pursued these forces beyond economic realities. And that market process has destabilized world trade and payments on the grandest scale.

The dealers now appear to need a rise in British interest rates — or a surprise fixing of sterling within the European Monetary System — to get them off the hook of selling the pound.

The Bank of England, faithfully following Treasury orders to dampen or avoid a rise in base rates, knows this well. It has engaged in a messy combination of intervention, delay and stoic refusal to accept market rate rises in a game attempt to confuse, and thus defuse, the situation.

Sterling has staggered from one "event" to the next. But the dealers are still hooked. Unless the Treasury capitulates, the saga will continue this week. There are plenty of mid-month statistics to chew on: producer prices, industrial production, average earnings, the public sector borrowing requirement and the retail price index. Thanks in part to the ups and downs of oil prices, none are likely to deliver much good news about the British economy. Weekend speculation that the Bundesbank was bargaining

continued support against EMS linkage may add to the pressure.

The big event, however, is the Chancellor's Mansion House speech on Thursday, traditionally a guide to financial policy. If the dealers get their higher interest rates, they will not mind much what he says. But Nigel Lawson has an important dilemma to disentangle.

His increasingly formal reliance on the exchange rate as the indicator of financial conditions has run up against the delayed but necessary adjustment of sterling to the halving of oil prices. The pound thereby lost value just as the 1979 oil price rise made it worth more. Adjustment is hard to manage when permitting a fall is seen as financial laxity.

The correct response is to under-adjust the currency and take some of the strain in the rest of the economy — a practice incidentally built into the consensus realignment of currencies within the EMS. Domestic policy should never reinforce currency swings. That happened in 1979-81 because the onslaught on inflation took precedence. There is no good reason for that to be repeated in 1986. But that is what is happening.

The monetary indicators, if they mean anything, point to laxity; so does the boom in consumer debt, the deteriorating non-oil trade balance and the growth in average earnings. The prediction in L. Messel's new monetary model that retail price inflation could reach 10 per cent by 1989 looks extreme, but there is nothing in present policy to suggest inflation moving towards zero.

The exchange rate confirms the trend. Sterling has moved beyond adjustment, not least in terms of the offset between lower oil prices and higher general import prices. It is being devalued in an inflationary way.

A lower exchange rate to allow exports or lower imports to replace oil is one thing. Permissive devaluation to underwrite rising costs and faltering productivity is another. That is self-defeating for an economy that must rely ever more on investment, efficiency and product development to keep healthy.

Mr Lawson should make this clear in word and deed. A stronger commitment to align sterling within the EMS would help (though independent target zones would simply play into the dealers' hands). More vital is evidence of strength of purpose to pull in the reins at home whether through direct action to curb credit, tighter control of rising public sector wage settlements or higher interest rates.

Graham Searjeant

Financial Editor

The Geordie brainchild that is growing up to be a retail giant

The Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Nicholas Ridley, today officially opens Newcastle's Metro Centre, which is being heralded as the most exciting shopping development since Brent Cross.

When finished it will be the largest retail and leisure complex in Europe and it will rate among the top 10 in the world. It boasts a shopping mall half a mile long stretching from Marks and Spencer at one end to Carrefour at the other. There are 210 retail units in phases one and two, now being opened, and there will be a further 90 in phase three, opening next October.

Phase three will include cinemas and a fantasy land based on computers. Phase four, scheduled for 1989, will add hotels, an artificial lake for water sports and a DIY shopping complex.

The £200 million centre was the brainchild of Mr John Hall, an exuberant Geordie builder who proudly boasts that the complex has been designed by people in the north-east for people in the north-east.

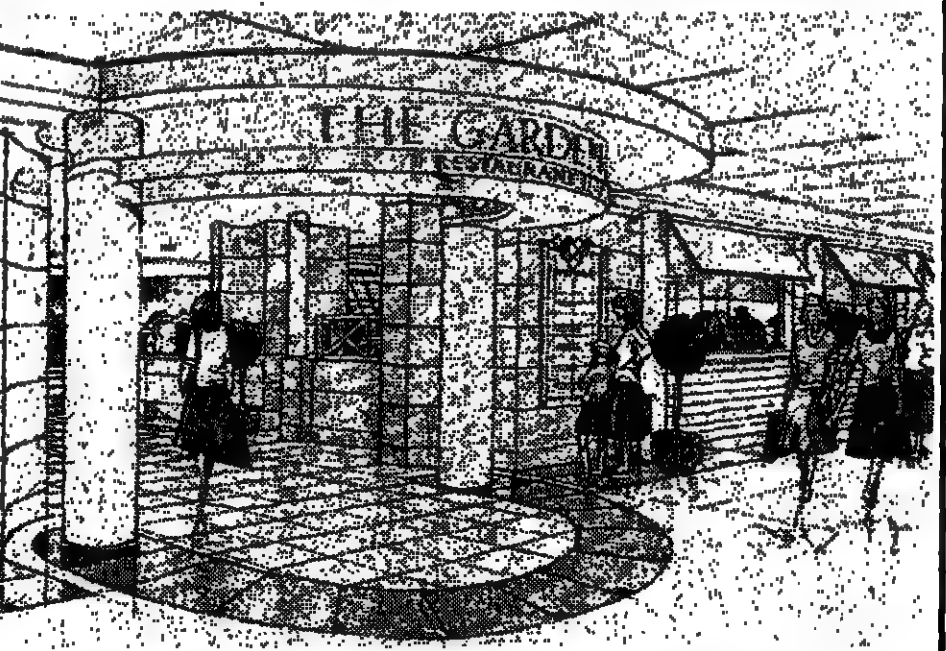
Based on 100 acres of land formerly owned by British Coal on the south of the Tyne, the centre is situated unpromisingly between slag heaps and a power station.

Mr Hall had an uphill task finding backers for his scheme, but the designation of

Finding backers for the scheme was an uphill task

the area as an enterprise zone eventually persuaded developers. The Church Commissioners have funded the complex and are in 50/50 partnership with Mr Hall's family company, Cameron Hall Developments.

On the retail front, Mr Hall's big break came when Marks and Spencer said it would build its first out-of-town superstore at the Metro Centre. It was a revolutionary departure for M&S. The store is also revolutionary — at 94,000 square feet it is M&S's largest. It is built on one level and has an option on a further 50,000 square feet.



Food first: an artist's impression of Marks and Spencer's new Garden Restaurant

New features include The Garden Restaurant with seating for 236, an energy conserving revolving door, an atmosphere-controlled conservatory with self-watering for the plants, a large furniture department, the biggest ever food hall at 19,000 square feet, new product ranges and new layout design.

All the big retail names are there, encouraged in by M&S. Sears has experimented with a new Sears complex, which houses a selection of its multiples including Miss Selfridge, Wallis, Olympus Sport and shoe shops such as Saxe and Lilley & Skinner.

When completed there will be 2 million square feet of shopping space — twice as much as Brent Cross and half as much again as Milton Keynes. Car parking spaces will be provided for 9,500 cars and 6,000 service industry jobs will be created.

Retailers are confident that there will be enough trade to sustain sales, despite the blight of 20 per cent regional unemployment. They do not have to pay rates until 1991, but Mr Hall insists this is not the draw and retailers are falling over themselves to acquire space.

The catchment area within half an hour's drive of New-

castle nets 2.3 million people. There is a flourishing black economy in Newcastle and hundreds of Scandinavians travel over to shop.

Marks and Spencer now has three stores in Newcastle — the Metro Centre store, a traditional high street store in the town centre and the Grainger market store, the smallest M&S still trading and a faithful preservation of the original store founded in 1895.

Initial scepticism has given way to enthusiasm

Mr Hall has spared no effort in going for quality. Even the fire exits are designed as picture stories of retail developments of yesterday.

The emphasis on the family is strong — £400,000 has been spent on Christmas decorations and Santa's grotto will cover an astonishing 7,000 square feet. A children's village has a shop selling lemonade and sweets to customers who sit in giant teacups.

This emphasis takes note of the modern-style family. Nappy changing facilities are provided in both men's and the women's lavatories.

Alison Eadie



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USM REVIEW

Architects map out growth through interior design

Green grows the property services sector. The founding companies in this area of the market arrived in April with the debut of DY Davis, the first architectural practice, and Ernest Green, the first structural engineering consultancy.

DY Davis shot off immediately to a 60p premium where it has since stabilised, while Ernest Green started more quietly, trading around the 120p issue price, but since its maiden figures last month has pushed ahead to 140p.

Two new issues this week confirm the growing weight of this sector. Baker Harris Saunders, the specialist commercial estate agency, is offered for sale while Whitney Mackay-Lewis has been placed by De Zoete & Bevan with dealings on the USM starting this week.

Whitney Mackay-Lewis is a 100-year-old architectural practice based in the City which in recent years has concentrated heavily in the financial services sector and has been involved in many prestigious architectural commissions.

Its record over the past five years has been patchy, reflecting a partnership and its fiscal structure over this period. But its work during these years has included the development of many notable buildings in the City, including those for Credit Lyonnais, Banque Paribas, and Life.

The Big Bang has sparked off a new phase of building development in the City as the new financial conglomerates have led the demand for new dealing rooms.

increasingly shorter life span as occupiers demand ever higher levels of specification and technological developments require constant modifications to building design. It is estimated that no less than two-thirds of the City of London will be redeveloped in the next 25 years.

Whitney Mackay-Lewis intends to develop rapidly its interior design skills which currently only form a small proportion of its turnover, to cover hotels, restaurants, shops, and public sector buildings as a complement to its architectural practice. The company is firmly committed to growth through organic expansion, believing that mergers through acquisitions are too difficult to achieve satisfactorily in "people businesses" that depend more

on people than on assets. DY Davis is also keen to expand into the interior design area, but is looking to do so through the acquisition route. Against the risks of architectural design (the costs of professional indemnity are rising steeply), interior design is low risk and cash-positive. But it is worth noting that Fitch & Co, the leaders in the quoted sector in retail design, has recently had to make redundancies.

The number of companies in this mini-sector is likely to be swelled by further floatations over the coming months, given the favourable reception accorded to the newcomers so far.

Isabel Unsworth

The author is a member of the smaller companies unit at Phillips & Drew.

Not enough women on boards, says institute

By Teresa Poole

The lack of a significant female presence in the boardrooms of British industry is condemned as a "stunning waste of talent" by the Institute of Directors today. There are only eight women on the boards of Britain's top 100 companies, says the IOD, and government figures show a 3 per cent drop over the last decade of women in managerial positions from 9.7 per cent in 1975 to 6.2 per cent in 1985.

There are also few women in senior public appointments: not one of the nationalised industries is chaired by a woman.

The number of women

members in the IOD has jumped by half over the past two years but still accounts for only 4 per cent of its British members. So, in an effort to help more women reach the top levels of management, the IOD is running a conference later this month on "Women on the Board".

The IOD held its first big debate for women executives a year ago to highlight some of the more general barriers to women's progress.

The organization wants to provide support for women executives and promote the cause of female directors among its own, mostly male, membership.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
London 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Frankfurt 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Paris 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Geneva 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Basel 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Brussels 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Amsterdam 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Stockholm 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Copenhagen 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
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Tokyo 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Osaka 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Manila 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Bombay 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Calcutta 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
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Colombo 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Madras 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Batavia 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Sourabaya 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
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Rangoon 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Singapore 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Colombo 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Madras 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
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Paris 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Geneva 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Basel 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Brussels 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Amsterdam 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Stockholm 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Copenhagen 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Helsinki 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Tokyo 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Osaka 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Manila 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Bombay 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Calcutta 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Rangoon 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Singapore 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Colombo 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Madras 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Batavia 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Sourabaya 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300

Prices supplied by Barclays Bank, NYPEX and ERM.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Market rates	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
London 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Frankfurt 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Paris 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Geneva 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Basel 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Brussels 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Amsterdam 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Stockholm 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Copenhagen 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Helsinki 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Tokyo 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Osaka 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Manila 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Bombay 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Calcutta 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Rangoon 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Singapore 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Colombo 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Madras 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Batavia 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Sourabaya 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300

Prices supplied by Barclays Bank, NYPEX and ERM.

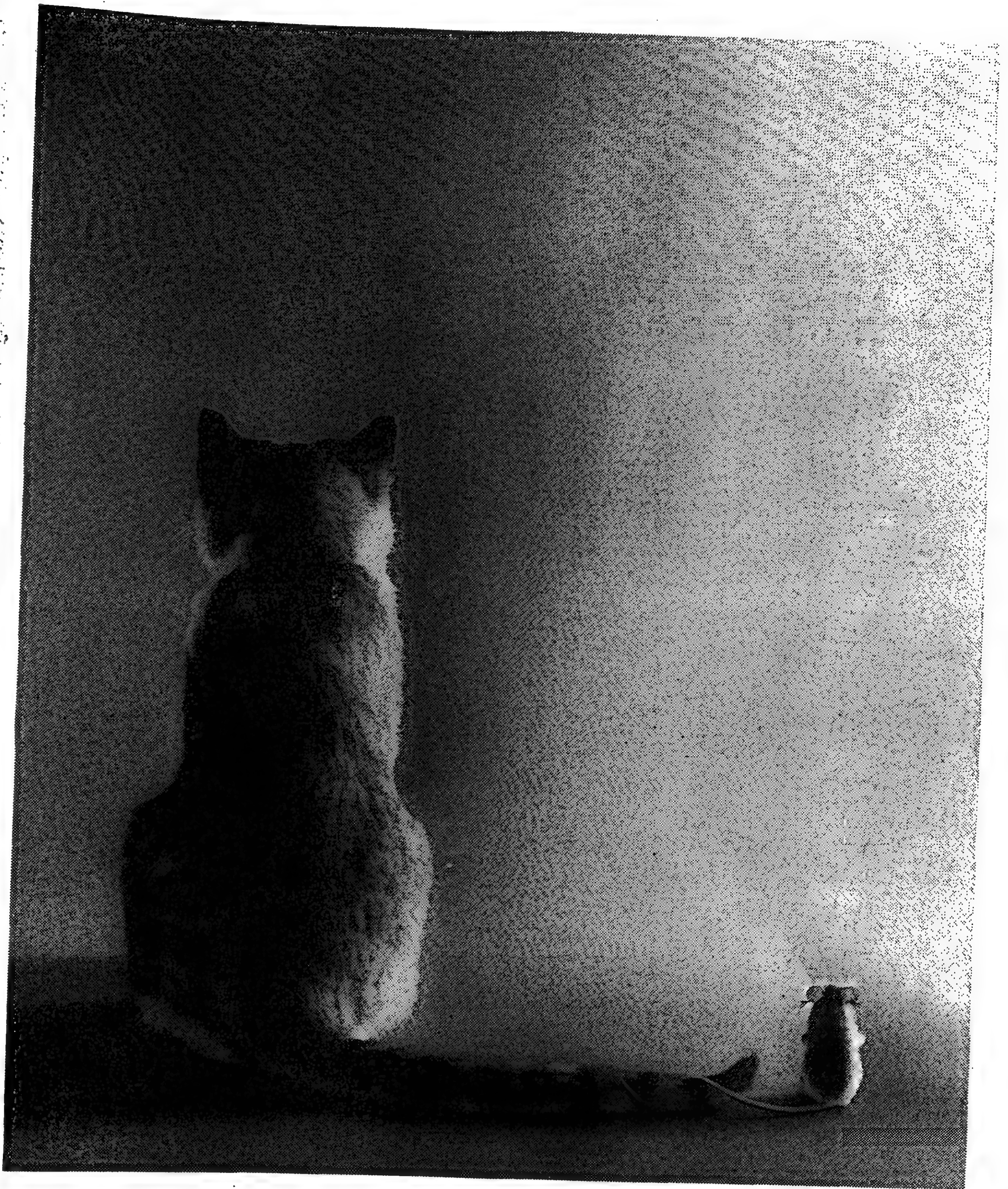
EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Market rates	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
London 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Frankfurt 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Paris 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Geneva 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Basel 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Brussels 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Amsterdam 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Stockholm 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Copenhagen 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Helsinki 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Tokyo 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Osaka 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Manila 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Bombay 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Calcutta 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Rangoon 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Singapore 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Colombo 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Madras 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Batavia 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300
Sourabaya 1.4240-1.4260	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300	1.4250-1.4300

Prices supplied by Barclays Bank, NYPEX and ERM.

GOLD

* Lower rates, higher investment potential, attractive land and property prices and rentals.



IBM CIM makes the connections you thought were impossible.

An IBM computer integrated manufacturing system breaks down barriers.

It links together the people, machines and information in the various departments throughout your company, making it more efficient and more competitive.

Administration and marketing, design and production engineering, and production planning and control all start talking and working together, rather than constantly chasing their own tails.

Creating an integrated system is never going

to be easy but we can make it easier. We've already helped customers move towards it in the automotive, aerospace and in the fabrication and assembly industries.

Once you've chosen to go with IBM you can put the system together at your own pace.

We have a wide range of compatible products, from high-powered mainframes incorporating vector processors, through to industrial computers and robots, and each can be installed one at a time.

Of course you have existing and planned investments. We'll work with you or with your specialist integrators and consultants to merge our systems with yours, whatever the size of your requirement.

For a copy of the IBM CIM brochure, write to David Preston, IBM United Kingdom Limited, Engineering, Scientific and Industrial Centre, PO Box 31, Birmingham Road, Warwick CV34 5JL.

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IBM

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end October 24 (contango day October 27. Settlement day November 3.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Portfolio
Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or loss
1	Woolworth	Drugs, Stores	
2	Wiggle	Drugs, Stores	
3	Cray Electronics	Electronics	
4	Providence	Banking, Finance	
5	Avon Rubber	Building, Roads	
6	Galliford	Building, Roads	
7	Avon Rubber	Building, Roads	
8	Trusthouse Forte	Hotels, Caterers	
9	Mendips (John)	Drugs, Stores	
10	Alcon	Drugs, Stores	
11	Unigate	Food	
12	HAT	Building, Roads	
13	Berlford	Industrial A-D	
14	Brent Chemicals	Chemicals, Plastics	
15	Manston Thompson	Breweries	
16	Ernst & Young	Industrial E-K	
17	Royal Bank of Scotland	Banking, Finance	
18	Leazer (CHI)	Industrial A-D	
19	Plym	Chemicals, Plastics	
20	Tranwood	Industrial S-Z	
21	Thomson T-Line	Industrial S-Z	
22	Plessey	Electronics	
23	Lucas	Automotive	
24	Cambridge Elec	Electronics	
25	Fosco-Minap	Chemicals, Plastics	
26	Conder Grp	Building, Roads	
27	Norton Ops	Paper, Printing	
28	Phoenix Timber	Building, Roads	
29	Hong Kong Land	Property	
30	Barrat Devis	Building, Roads	
31	Rugby Cement	Building, Roads	
32	Green Trust	Property	
33	Ward	Building, Roads	
34	Hunting	Oil	
35	Highland Dist	Breweries	
36	Br Petroleum	Oil	
37	Seylan	Property	
38	Yorkshire Chem	Chemicals	
39	Jernyn	Property	
40	Black Leis	Drugs, Stores	
41	Emess Lighting	Electronics	
42	Abbott, Mead	Paper, Printing	
43	Medminster	Leisure	
44	First Leisure	Leisure	

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS				
Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
British	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Foreign	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

SHORTS (Under Five Years)				
Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
British	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Foreign	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS				
Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
British	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Foreign	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS				
Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
British	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Foreign	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

UNDATED				
Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
British	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Foreign	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

INDEX-LINKED				
Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
British	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Foreign	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

BANKS DISCOUNT HP				
Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
British	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Foreign	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

ELECTRICALS				
Stock	Price	Change	%	Open
British	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Foreign	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

BREWERIES				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

BUILDINGS AND ROADS				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

FINANCE AND LAND				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

FOODS				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

CINEMAS AND TV				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

DRAPERY AND STORES				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

HOTELS AND CATERERS				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

INDUSTRIALS A-D				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

E-K				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

L-R				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

S-Z				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

OIL				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

SHIPPING				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

SHOES AND LEATHER				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

TEXTILES				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

TOBACCO				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

INSURANCE				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

LEISURE				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

MINING				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

OVERSEAS TRADERS				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

PORTFOLIO GOLD				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

DAILY DIVIDEND				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

CLAIMS REQUIRED FOR +40 POINTS				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

PORTFOLIO GOLD				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

DAILY DIVIDEND				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

CLAIMS REQUIRED FOR +40 POINTS				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

PORTFOLIO GOLD				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

DAILY DIVIDEND				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

CLAIMS REQUIRED FOR +40 POINTS				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

PORTFOLIO GOLD				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

DAILY DIVIDEND				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

CLAIMS REQUIRED FOR +40 POINTS				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

PORTFOLIO GOLD				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

DAILY DIVIDEND				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

CLAIMS REQUIRED FOR +40 POINTS				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

PORTFOLIO GOLD				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

DAILY DIVIDEND				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

CLAIMS REQUIRED FOR +40 POINTS				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

PORTFOLIO GOLD				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

DAILY DIVIDEND				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

CLAIMS REQUIRED FOR +40 POINTS				
Company	Price	Change	%	Open
Adnams	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
Beck's	100	0.00	0.00	100.00

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LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

ASSISTANT PERSONNEL OFFICER

A City law firm with a staff of 300 is seeking to recruit an assistant personnel officer.

The successful candidate will be involved in the whole range of personnel activities connected with the recruitment and well being of the secretarial and administrative staff.

Candidates who should be aged between 25 and 35 will need to be able to work under pressure and to have a keen eye for detail and accuracy. The ability to type is essential, but previous personnel experience is not necessary. Applications would be particularly welcome from candidates who are currently working in a legal office.

Starting salary will be based on age and experience but will be in the range of £11,000 to £12,000 per annum. Non smokers only should apply.

Please write for an application form to:
Miss J. D. Green, Personnel Officer, Wilde Sapte,
Queensbridge House, 60 Upper Thames Street,
London, EC4.

SECRETARY
TO THE EXECUTIVE MEDICAL
DIRECTOR

£9,000 c

This is a challenging and demanding position for a person with a good Administration/Medical work background to organize the heavy workload dealt with by the Executive Medical Director of this prestigious Private Hospital.

The successful applicant will have shorthand/typing skills of at least 80/90 wpm, a pleasant telephone manner along with necessary tact and diplomacy required to handle many varied situations. Knowledge of the Private Health Care Sector would be an advantage.

The Hospital offers excellent working conditions along with a generous benefit package.

For further details and an application form please telephone the Personnel Dept. on 586 5929, extension 2710/2705.

Hammond Hospital Wellington
Wellington Place London NW6 5LE

Senior Secretary

£10,000

Prestigious architects' practice seeks Senior Secretary to Partner and two Associates. This is a high calibre role requiring sound administrative and organisational ability in addition to some 'feel' for design in preparing brochures etc. Excellent skills and experience essential. Age 23+.

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Law Report October 13 1986

Judge erred over custodianship

In re M (a Minor)

Before Lord Justice Glidewell and Sir David Cairns

[Judgment given October 7]

A decision that the natural parents of a young child were not unreasonable in withholding their consent to her adoption because they had agreed to prospective adoptive parents having custodianship of her was wrong in law. It followed that a custodianship order made under the provisions of Part II of the Children Act 1975 (in force since December 1985) could not lawfully have been made.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by the applicant's foster parents from the decision of Judge Bush, at Huddersfield County Court on August 5, 1986, refusing their application to adopt their foster child, but giving them the custodianship of her.

Mr Roger M. Thomas for the applicant; Mr Martin J. Wood for the natural parents; Mr D. Peter Hunt for the local authority, Kirklees Metropolitan District Council.

LORD JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said that the applicants, the prospective adoptive parents, appealed against Judge Bush's decision that the consent of the natural parents to the adoption of their daughter aged three would not be dispensed with under section 12 of the Children Act 1975 and that a custodianship order under Part II of the Act be made vesting the legal custody of the child in the applicants.

The applicants, after one year's fostering of the child with the support of the local authority, had applied to the county court to adopt her. The natural parents had refused to give their consent to the adoption.

Until December 1985 if natural parents did not consent to an adoption order being made, the question whether their consent could be dispensed with was normally the main issue that a court had to decide.

However, there then came into force Part II of the Act introducing the concept of custodianship into the law. Section 33 dealt with the making of custodianship orders.

These applicants could have applied under section 33 for custodianship. They had not done so. They sought an adoption order.

But section 37 made provision for a court to make an adoption order if the natural parents consented to adoption or if the court decided that their consent should be dispensed with.

It was a pre-requisite of section 37 that the requirements of section 12 were satisfied: that section 37 could only come into play if either the natural parents consented to adoption or if the court decided that their consent should be dispensed with.

In the instant case the judge had found that the natural parents' refusal to consent to adoption was not unreasonable so that there were no valid grounds for dispensing with it.

The effect of a custodianship order was to vest in the custodian the powers and impose on them the duties that would be those of a parent granted custody following divorce.

It differed from adoption in a number of ways: it terminated when the child attained 18; before that time it might be revoked; it entitled the natural parents during its currency to apply for access to the child. So, unlike adoption it did not break the ties between child and natural parent.

Indeed a reason for its introduction was to deal with cases where for the foreseeable future the natural parents would be unable to care for their child with the possibility of a future resumption of the bond between the child and the natural parent being preserved.

The disadvantages of custodianship were that it inevitably resulted in a custodian being a child's custodian rather than its parent. The break with the natural parents was not complete.

Judge Bush held that the natural parents' refusal to give consent to adoption was not

unreasonable. The natural father's attitude, he found, was "that foster parents of normal intelligence and maturity should be happy to have a custodianship order and that it would suffice to secure the child's welfare without causing unnecessary distress to the natural parents".

That attitude, the judge concluded, was "within the ambit of a reasonable parent" and precluded him from dispensing with consent. With greater difficulty the judge came to the same conclusion in respect of the mother.

It was clear that the judge had fallen into error. By finding that the consent of the natural parents should not be dispensed with he thereby removed the basis on which section 37 could operate. He therefore had no power to make the custodianship order.

What then followed? Both for the applicants and for the local authority it was argued that the Court of Appeal should decide for itself the issue of whether the consent of the natural parents be dispensed with, that the court should decide whether it considered adoption or custodianship to be the more appropriate order and that it should then remit the case to the county court to make the proper order after the applicants had been heard.

The natural parents argued that the issue concerning consent was unaffected by the judge's error. Consistent with that, the judge was clearly wrong.

Clearly the judge had no power to make the custodianship order. His decision not to dispense with the natural parents' consent to adoption depended on the view that he did have power to make the custodianship order. It followed that the judge's decision regarding consent was based on an erroneous view of the law. Thus the court was free to reconsider that decision.

The proper test to decide whether the withholding of consent was unreasonable had been referred to in a number of decided cases.

Here the natural parents were not capable of caring for the child - they agreed about that. They had made it clear that they did not envisage a custodianship order being revoked or their applying for access. The child had had no contact with the natural parents since. She had no recollection of them.

How far, if at all, was the proposed custodianship order could be made as an alternative to adoption relevant to the court's consideration of whether consent should be dispensed with?

At one stage, his Lordship said that he considered that it was not relevant at all. That was wrong. But these applicants had not applied for custodianship.

Although in theory section 37 envisaged the possibility of a custodianship order being made even though applicants did not wish it, in practice a court would be unlikely to make such an order against the applicants' wishes.

That would not be in the child's interest. Custodianship was only relevant in considering the consent issue subject to the caveat that prospective adopters might or might not decide that custodianship was an acceptable alternative.

On the instant facts the case for saying that the natural parents' consent to adoption should be dispensed with was very strong indeed. The views of the applicants as to custodianship were not known: they had not been heard. That matter could not weigh heavily.

The custodianship order should be set aside and a direction given that the consent of the natural parents to adoption be put in issue. The matter should then be remitted to the judge to decide whether an adoption order should be made.

Sir David Cairns gave a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Ralph C. Yablon, Temple-Milnes & Carr, Bradford; Fowler & Crossley, Huddersfield; Mr Michael Vause, Huddersfield.

Partners' removal costs not tax deductible

MacKinnon (Inspector of Taxes) v Arthur Young McLellan Moores & Co

Before Mr Justice Vinelott

[Judgment given July 31]

Contributions by a large professional partnership towards the domestic removal expenses of its partners who were removed to relocate their place of work were not deductible in computing the taxable profits of the partnership.

Mr Justice Vinelott so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division allowing an appeal by the Crown from a decision of the special commissioners that expenditure of £5,568 in respect of two partners was deductible by the partnership, Arthur Young McLellan Moores & Co, as an allowable deduction for its accounting period ending April 1982.

Mr Alan Moores for the Crown; Mr Andrew Park, QC, for the partnership.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that the policy of the partnership, a firm of chartered accountants with offices throughout the country, was to assist with removal expenses of partners and employees it required that expenditure incurred in pursuance of a policy designed to advance the interests of the firm.

The argument for the partnership was that in the case of a large partnership the interests of the partners could be severed from their personal interests and that a benefit to a partner resulting from expenditure incurred in pursuance of a policy designed to advance the interests of the firm could not be regarded as incidental to the achievement of that purpose even though in the case of a sole trader it could not.

That argument was unacceptable. Decided authorities did not support the proposition that expenditure that in the case of an individual trader would fall to be treated as serving a dual purpose, could in the case of a large partnership be treated as incurred wholly and exclusively for the benefit of the firm as a separate entity, the personal benefit of an individual partner being treated as a mere incidental effect of the expenditure.

The commissioners held that the £5,568 provided "no scintilla of personal benefit" to the two partners and was incurred by the partnership wholly and exclusively for the purposes of its profession.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; McKenna & Co.

EQUESTRIANISM



Horse with its tail up: Towerlands Anglezarke with Pyrah

The right course for Pyrah's veteran horse

By Jenny MacArthur

Malcolm Pyrah finished the Horse of the Year Show at Wembley on the same triumphant note with which he began when he and Towerlands Anglezarke won Saturday night's Everest Double Glazing Grand Prix for the second time in three years. The pair, the only ones to go clear in the final jump-off, relegated John Whitaker and Milton, his Calgary Grand Prix winner, to second place and Nick Skelton on Raffles Airbourne to third.

It is remarkable how often these three riders, who were in the team who won the silver medal at this year's world championships, finish among the leaders, particularly over the demanding courses of a grand prix.

In fact Pyrah, who started the show in a blaze of publicity over the £16,000 Range Rover he legitimately laid claim to after winning Monday's Raffles Classic, said he still thought of that opening competition as being his "grand prix". He had won the car after an appeal to the organizers and that, together with the £3,000 first prize, netted him more than four times the amount he won on Saturday.

But money aside, Pyrah was delighted at the way his magnificent 14-year-old gelding had negotiated Saturday's difficult jump-off course designed by Alan Oliver. His Irish gelding's habit of jumping to the right gave him some vital extra room for the tricky distance coming into the last upright fence which caught out four of the other five in the jump-off - Skelton, West, Germany's Paul Schockemöhle on Dreier, David Broome on Phoenix Park (the latter just touched it but the pole fell) and Janet Hunter on Lisamarrow, who hit the last two fences.

Whitaker, who had four faults as earlier fences, jumped it in copybook style on the nine-year-old Milton, who appeared to float over his fences, he jumped them so effortlessly.

If Pyrah, who competes with the British team on next month's North American tour, ended by being well satisfied with his week, Geoff Billington thought no less of his. Having already won the Foxhunter and Grade C championships on his 10-year-old Edford Bridge, he finished in style on Saturday by taking the County Life Cup on Tony Crofts' JR, a 10-year-old gelding by the Cleveland Bay stallion Mulgrave Supreme, originally bought for his owner to hunt.

Nine out of the 13 big international classes fell to Irish-bred horses - the most emotive win being John Whitaker's on Ryan's Son in the Lombard Silver Spur. The old horse, showing scant regard for his 18 years, finished nearly three seconds ahead of the runners-up, Jeff McVean on Furst Z.

While Wembley can look forward to seeing Ryan's Son in action again - he will only be retired when he stops enjoying his jumping - two great horses took their final bow this week. The first was Ginny Legg's Priceless, the world, European and national three-day event champion, who retires to go hunting.

The second was Keith Laxford's outstanding heavy-weight cob Grandstand, who won his fourth Wembley championship on Saturday. After his final lap of honour in the floodlit arena his rider, Roger Slack, dismounted and led the 10-year-old gelding from the arena as his own tribute to a remarkable horse.

Everest Double Glazing Grand Prix: 1. Towerlands Anglezarke (M Pyrah), 0.0.0 in 28.3.2. 2. Nick Skelton (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 3. Raffles Airbourne (N Skelton), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 4. Phoenix Park (D Broome), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 5. John Whitaker (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 6. Ryan's Son (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 7. Tony Crofts' JR (T Crofts), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 8. Edford Bridge (G Billington), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 9. Mulgrave Supreme (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 10. Furst Z (J McVean), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 11. Lisamarrow (J Hunter), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 12. Phoenix Park (D Broome), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 13. John Whitaker (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 14. Ryan's Son (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 15. Tony Crofts' JR (T Crofts), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 16. Edford Bridge (G Billington), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 17. Mulgrave Supreme (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 18. Furst Z (J McVean), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 19. Lisamarrow (J Hunter), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 20. Phoenix Park (D Broome), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 21. John Whitaker (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 22. Ryan's Son (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 23. Tony Crofts' JR (T Crofts), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 24. Edford Bridge (G Billington), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 25. Mulgrave Supreme (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 26. Furst Z (J McVean), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 27. Lisamarrow (J Hunter), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 28. Phoenix Park (D Broome), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 29. John Whitaker (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 30. Ryan's Son (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 31. Tony Crofts' JR (T Crofts), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 32. Edford Bridge (G Billington), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 33. Mulgrave Supreme (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 34. Furst Z (J McVean), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 35. Lisamarrow (J Hunter), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 36. Phoenix Park (D Broome), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 37. John Whitaker (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 38. Ryan's Son (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 39. Tony Crofts' JR (T Crofts), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 40. Edford Bridge (G Billington), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 41. Mulgrave Supreme (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 42. Furst Z (J McVean), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 43. Lisamarrow (J Hunter), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 44. Phoenix Park (D Broome), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 45. John Whitaker (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 46. Ryan's Son (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 47. Tony Crofts' JR (T Crofts), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 48. Edford Bridge (G Billington), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 49. Mulgrave Supreme (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 50. Furst Z (J McVean), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 51. Lisamarrow (J Hunter), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 52. Phoenix Park (D Broome), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 53. John Whitaker (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 54. Ryan's Son (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 55. Tony Crofts' JR (T Crofts), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 56. Edford Bridge (G Billington), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 57. Mulgrave Supreme (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 58. Furst Z (J McVean), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 59. Lisamarrow (J Hunter), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 60. Phoenix Park (D Broome), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 61. John Whitaker (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 62. Ryan's Son (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 63. Tony Crofts' JR (T Crofts), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 64. Edford Bridge (G Billington), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 65. Mulgrave Supreme (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 66. Furst Z (J McVean), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 67. Lisamarrow (J Hunter), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 68. Phoenix Park (D Broome), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 69. John Whitaker (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in 28.3.2. 70. Ryan's Son (J Whitaker), 0.0.4 in

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8.30 BBC SO (under Pritchard). With Rodney Friend (violin), William Houghton (trumpet), Gareth Blinson (trumpet), Ian Hamilton (trumpet), Barber (Violin Concerto), Bliss (A Colour Symphony).

10.00 Jazz Today: Charles F. presents the Frank Sebastian Quinte.

11.00 Hanne Esker: German State Opera Chamber Ensemble play the Non 2.

11.25 Silvius Leopold Weiss: Nigel North (baroque lute) plays the Largo as Fugue in D minor, and

explanation of the phenomenon

Radio 2

MF (medium wave), Stereo on
VHF (see Radio 1)

News on the hour. Headlines
5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30. **Spice**
Desks 1.05 pm, 2.22, 3.02, 4.00
5.05, 6.02, 6.45 (on only), 9.55
1.00 am Colin Berry, 5.30 Ray
Moore, 7.30 Derek Jameson.
Ken Bruce, 11.00 Jimmy Young
1.05 pm David Jacobs, 2.00
Huntford, 3.50 David Hammond
5.00 John Peel, 7.00
8.30 Big Band Special (BBC
Band, with Lois Lane) 9.00
Humphrey Lyttelton with The
Best of Jazz on record, 9.55
Desk, 10.00 Ackley's Award.
Artist Bill and his Paramount
Band. John Peel's Award 10.55.
Star Sound, Nick Jackson plays
film soundtrack requests. 11.
Brian Matthew presents Round
Midnight. 1.00 am Richard

B.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes comment on Paul

MF (medium wave). Stereo or
VHF (see below).
News on the half-hour from
6:30 am until 8:30 pm then 10
and 12:00 Midnight.
5.30 am Airline Show. 7.00 Mid
Strut & Breakfast Show. 9.30
Simon Bates. 12.30 pm
Newswatch (with Frank Parrish)
12.45 Gary Davies. 3.00 Steve
Wright. 5.30 Newswatch (Frank
Parrish). 5.45 Bruno Brookes.
7.30 Tom Robinson. 10.40-12.10
John Peel. 11.00-11.30
1 & 2- 4.00 am As Radio 2. 10
pm As Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 am
As Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

5.30 Newswatch. 5.30 Taking the
7.00 News. 7.00 Twenty Four Hour
The Barbed Wire News. 8.05 News
8.15 For Whom the Bell Tolls
Anything Goes. 9.00 News. 9.05 News
9.15 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News.

Music Makers 11.20
Let's Move! (s) 11.40 The
Music Box (F) 11.50 Sav

1215 The World 2.00
 1230 Sports 2.00
 1245 Late Weekend Days 3.00
 Newsweek 2.15 Taking the
 3.00 Second of the Day
 Commentary 4.15 John Bull's
 Offside 4.30 English Miniatures 4.
 50 World Times 5.00 News 5.00
 5.30 News 5.30 Twenty-Four Hours
 Sports 5.30 News 5.30
 World UK 5.15 English Miniatures
 Uniting Heroes 10.00 News 10.00
 World Times 10.30 Sports 10.30
 11.00 News 11.00
 Sports Roundup 11.30 News 11.30
 11.55 John Bull's Offside
 12.15 Mailtrack 12.20 News
 12.30 News 12.30
 12.45 About Britain 12.16 Radio News
 1.00 The Evening Express 1.00
 Outlook 1.30 Short Story 1.45 John
 Bull's Offside 2.00 News 2.00
 2.15 News 2.15
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 2.30 News 2.30
 About Britain 2.15 The World Today
 3.00 News 3.00
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 Coates. All times in GMT.

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SPORT

Package fails to clarify issue of amateurism

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

The redefinition of amateurism has proved too strong a medicine for the International Rugby Football Board.

After two days of sub-committee meetings and three days in full session, the board produced in London yesterday a package straining the bounds of the current definition yet further and which, as with two other related topics, requires ratification by a three-quarters majority from the eight member unions when they meet again in March.

Even a masterly performance by Cec Blazey, the New Zealand chairman of the board, at yesterday's press conference could not disguise the fact that this meeting, specifically to discuss amateurism, has produced no more than an expression of hope which may yet fall prey to a welter of different interpretations, innocent or wilful.

The board's mandate was to discuss proposed changes to the amateur regulations; to acquire for itself disciplinary powers; and to consider the report of its emergency committee on the failure of the South African Rugby Board (SARB) to call off the unauthorized New Zealand tour this year.

The second two objectives were related and resulted in a "solemn undertaking" given "unconditionally and irrevocably" by Dr Danie Craven and Professor Fritz Eloff, South Africa's representatives, that there would be no recurrence of an unauthorized tour. In the meantime, the New Zealand Rugby Union's investigations into alleged transgressions of amateurism continue, the Cavaliers having been punished for participating in an unauthorized tour by their two-match suspension during the summer.

"What Colin Meads has said did not impinge on our discussions because the board would not take action on a newspaper report, however factual it may be," Blazey said in a reference to revelations in

The Times last week. "It will investigate in the proper way and then come to a conclusion."

The board acted in the understanding that the SARB are taking steps to curb the autonomy of their provincial unions and thus hopes there will be an end to talk of rebel tours.

If such tours should occur, however, any member union may institute an inquiry if they consider one of their members to be acting in a way prejudicial to the interests or by-laws of the board. The board propose to take on the power of suspension or expulsion and a disciplinary committee will be appointed at each annual meeting to consider complaints of misconduct.

This is a new procedure for the board, whose representatives will carry the proposals back to their own unions for further discussion.

More Rugby Union on page 29

"with the object in view of implementing this declaration of intent at the annual meeting of the board in March 1987."

One would have thought by now that, even though the board is made up of representatives as opposed to delegates, they might have been made aware of their own union's opinions and could have acted decisively thereon. Such is democracy in action.

In respect of amateurism, amendments have been proposed to the tour regulations which might make it easier for all players, regardless of their employment, to go on major tours. "We are not necessarily seeing the demise of the amateur game," Blazey said, "but I am certain that the recommendations here are changing something which has been quite fundamental to the game of rugby football for a hundred years. The fundamental principle has been that compensation for loss of earnings did not apply. It is

undoubtedly a major change."

In essence the old daily allowance has been abolished and two new categories introduced: the tour allowance and the personal allowance. Any person travelling with a senior national representative team (including the British Lions) whose salary is not made up by his employer will receive the tour allowance from the visiting union. It will probably be based on the national minimum wage and must in no case exceed the normal earnings of the individual concerned.

The personal allowance is designed to cover any personal requirements including telephone calls home, and may go to referees too. Harry McKibbin, the Irish chairman of the committee concerned with amateur regulations, admitted that if all employers, knowing such distinctions existed, chose not to pay employees' salaries, there would be little the board could do.

The major change is to regulation 2.2 which currently reads: "No person may be paid compensation for loss of earnings or for broken time for involvement in the game." The revised principle reads: "No person shall be paid compensation for loss of earnings or for broken time or for leave without pay for involvement in the game except when such involvement relates to his union's international tour commitments and interferes with his normal working hours; such compensation (hereinafter referred to as 'tour allowance') shall be subject to such limits as may be fixed by the board."

"The member unions still believe very strongly that rugby must remain an amateur game," Blazey said.

There was no dissent from any representative at what has been proposed, yet the opportunity to revise the amateur regulations has been ignored. All we have is another "exception" to the general principle. When, I wonder, will the exceptions become the rule.

Conciliators find a solution

By Paul Martin

It was Saturday lunch-time and the Fullan coach waiting to take the world's rugby leaders to watch Japan play England at Twickenham stood empty outside the Victorian portals of the East India Club in St James's Square. The passengers were already over two hours late, and they were never to get on board.

Inside the club, the 16 men from the International Rugby Board had reached what one of them later called a "stand-off." "We were prepared to stay indoors the whole day or night,

no matter how long it took," one member said.

They had broken for drinks and lunch with two camps formed: one group, representing England, Scotland and New Zealand, was holding out against any major change to amateur rules that had been clung to throughout the board's 100-year history. The other group, including France, Australia and South Africa, was equally insistent that the old notions simply had to be cast aside — or else rugby's leaders would find their warring authority further swept

away by rebellion and subterfuge.

Evidence of the former had been all too clear in the crisis over the New Zealand Cavaliers' tour of South Africa this year. Evidence of the latter was increasingly being thrust into the public arena, not least after a series of revelations in *The Times* last week.

The staunchest hardliners on amateurism were, however, the most worried about the prospects of more rebel tours or professional circuits.

The disclosures in *The Times* had, as one member put it, "thrown the Board into shock."

One South African official had on Thursday night wagged his finger at me as I was chatting to an astonished Marcel Martin, of France. "You are trying to destroy us but you will not succeed," he shouted. Yet the next morning Dr Danie Craven and I were having a full-scale interview.

Those pressing for players on tour to have full compensation for loss of earnings knew the fear of another South African coup — no matter how strongly Dr Craven promised there would be no more — was a trump card, and they used it. They made it clear they would not pass a new rule giving the Board "teeth" — power in future to expel member countries which are involved in unauthorized tours — unless the amateur changes went through. "It was an impasse all round," one Board member said.

The solution came after lunch on Saturday, from the two key conciliators, Harry McKibbin of Ireland and Cec Blazey, of New Zealand, the chairman of the Board.

He and Blazey persuaded each side to commit itself to both proposals — provided they were not brought into force immediately but were referred to the eight member unions for "explanation."

The sweeter for the British Isles unions was that players would get no compensation for loss of income when they prepare for any Five Nations matches or home internationals, while the New Zealanders, Australians and South Africans had wanted the new rule also to apply to their own players who take time off work during visits from overseas teams.

The problems, though, are not yet over. Members expect an almighty rumble within the English, Scottish and Irish unions. The Welsh may take matters more calmly. The New Zealanders are the



Show stopper: Poland's goalkeeper, Zbigniew Kulpa, saves a penalty against Spain in the Group B World Cup match at Willemsen yesterday. Poland had a field day, winning 5-2. (Photograph: Peter Llewellyn). Match reports, page 32

MOTOR RACING: WHAT MAKES MANSELL A MILLIONAIRE AND A HALF

From John Blunsden, Mexico City

True grit on the road to riches

Win or lose in his world championship Formula One campaign this year, Nigel Mansell is a hot property. Sheer guts and determination have got him there, plus a car which has enabled him to prove the calibre of his driving skill and racecraft. Points finishes in 11 of his last 14 races contributed to his score of 70 as he went to the line in the Mexican Grand Prix yesterday.

"It's been a terrific season and nothing can take that away from me," he said. It has also made him a wealthy man, with a Canon Honda-Williams contract for next year worth an estimated £1.5 million, with the prospect of much more to come. Personal sponsorships, public appearances — the floodgates have opened.

But Mansell's powerful attack on the world championship means more than money. It gives a driver that glow of personal achievement, of self-respect, of self-awareness. In the summer Mansell said: "Whoever wins the title — Nelson Piquet, Alain Prost, Ayton Senna or me — luck will have played a part."

Mansell felt the same way as he went to the line yesterday. He could do only so much: the rest would be down to Lady Luck.

He knew that he had done all that was reasonably possible to prepare himself for the task ahead. He also knew that 68 laps of the Hermanos Rodriguez circuit in the suburbs of Mexico City would constitute physically the most

exhausting challenge of his six-year grand prix career.

Mansell's preparation for the race had been meticulous. Since the last race in Portugal there had been three days of high-speed test driving in Austria. "We used massive boost to try to break the engine," he said, "and our speed through the fast curves was incredible. After three days I was aching all over."

So he flew his medical guru in from Austria to his home in the Isle of Man for three days of workouts. "He gave me everything — acupuncture, electrical treatment, massage, the lot."

Mansell arrived in Mexico via New York in the peak of fitness. In the lead-up to the race he ate mainly food which had been flown in but even so

he could not escape stomach trouble. He had a miserable time on Saturday between the qualifying laps which put him third on the grid.

For much of practice his car had been strong, but so had Piquet's and his Brazilian team partner was back on top form and would line up second on the grid behind Senna. Piquet was as determined as Mansell to secure the championship. It promised a tough battle ahead.

"On full tanks we are going to take a hell of a battering over the bumps," Mansell said. "So I'm hoping I've got the edge in stamina and can pull out a bit of a lead in the early laps. Then, if Piquet comes back at me later in the race, I'll have something in hand."

FOOTBALL

Barnes and Steven Scots without their forced to pull out peak performer

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Bobby Robson has been given no choice but to resign his England line-up for the opening European championship tie against Northern Ireland at Wembley on Wednesday. Trevor Steven, a regular member of his midfield, and John Barnes, one of his two versatile left-wingers, were both yesterday withdrawn from the squad.

The loss of Steven, who damaged a knee and an ankle on Saturday, is the more severe. He is the only member of the party who is able naturally to operate on the right flank, a role that he filled during the last three World Cup ties in Mexico and in Sweden last month.

Barnes limped off at Highbury, where he bruised a thigh playing for Watford. His experimental move from the extremity to the middle of England's attack in Stockholm ended in similar fashion effectively within a few minutes. His position was threatened by Waddle, who is now expected to come in instead as the understudy for Steven.

Robson, who admitted that Steven would have been chosen against the Irish, said that the injuries had "obviously reshaped my thinking. I am aware that Waddle played on the right wing for Tottenham yesterday and was outstanding. He is more experienced than

Webb and Stevens, the other squad members who could also play out wide."

Robson, who had lost Martin from the side beaten 1-0 in Sweden, is expected to make several other changes. He is sure to recall his captain, Bryan Robson, and at least one of his foreign exiles, Linaker. Beardsley and Hazeley are also back in contention for the place vacated by Dixon.

So is Cottee, who made his senior international debut last month. Having scored five goals since the squad was announced, there is on current form no stronger candidate on the list of Linaker's potential partners. On Saturday Cottee conceded that he would not believe it if he was selected.

Robson has decided not to call up any replacements and nor will Billy Bingham, Northern Ireland's manager. He will be without McCreery, who is suffering from a recurrence of a groin strain and has been advised to rest for a fortnight. Bingham considers that he has "adequate cover in most positions."

Portugal held

Lisbon (AP) — Sweden defended well here yesterday to record a 1-1 draw in a qualifying match for the European championship.

The withdrawal of David Cooper, the Rangers winger, is the most disheartening of the blows taken by Scotland just before the squad for the European Championship qualifying match against the Republic of Ireland leave for training in Dublin today. Cooper was outstanding in Rangers' defeat of Hibernian on Saturday, a master craftsman who galvanized spectators with superb control and passing. He is at the peak of his form and must surely have been the attacker most likely to upset the Irish defence.

The recurrence of a groin injury caused Cooper to be taken off near the end of the game at Ibrox and, sadly for Scotland, he has had to be ruled out of the international on Wednesday.

"With McLeish of Aberdeen, McAvennie of West Ham United and yesterday Miller, the Scotland captain, withdrawing through injury and Malpas of Dundee United doubtful, Andy Roxburgh, the coach, is planning a new formation and perhaps different tactics for the game."

It is likely that Nevin, the entertaining Chelsea winger, will take over from Cooper and Roxburgh was relieved to learn that Johnston was fit enough to play for Celtic against Dundee and score two goals.

SPORT IN BRIEF

Cricketers face fines

England and Australia have been given the financial incentive to eliminate slow play from their Ashes series this winter. For the first time in Tests, the two sides can be heavily fined if they fail to bowl an average of 15 overs per hour.

The Test and County Cricket Board have accepted a proposal from their Australian counterparts which will cost the teams Aus\$600 (about £265) for every over below that rate. It could make a sizeable dent in prize-money which is set at Aus\$6,000 for the winners of each Benson and Hedges sponsored Test and Aus\$3,000 for the losers.

Winning team

Stephen Ronaldson, the head professional at Canford School, and Ivan Snell, a Canford schoolboy, won the Rank Xerox pro-am real tennis championship at Leamington yesterday, defeating Michael Gooding, the deputy professional at Canford, and Martin Fricker, from Leamington, 2-6, 6-5, 6-5 in a two-



Olazabal: home winner

Home victory

Jose Maria Olazabal, of Spain, won the Barcelona Open golf tournament yesterday when a final round of 67 gave him a three-stroke margin over his closest challenger, Howard Clark, of Britain.

New hosts

Britain's first major athletics meeting next summer is to be staged at a new venue next year. The UK closed championships will go to Portsmouth, Derby or Wigan. Officials will inspect all three venues before making a

Graf's title

The West German, Steffi Graf, won the last four games to pull back from the brink of defeat against the Czechoslovak, Helena Sukova, and take the European women's indoor title in Zurich yesterday. Miss Graf, the top seed, trailed 4-2 in the third set before fighting back to win 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Salah again

Ahmed Salah, of Djibouti, who has won the Paris marathon twice, won the eighth 20 kilometre race in the French capital yesterday, finishing in a time of 57 minutes and 19 seconds. The 29-year-old Salah beat Alessio Faustini, of Italy, in 57min 48sec and the Frenchman, Jacques Lefrand, who clocked 57:30.

Nielsen wins

Hans Nielsen, the world speedway champion, swept to victory in the British League riders championship at Manchester's Belle Vue yesterday. The elegant Dane was an easy winner with a 15 point maximum, putting him four points clear of his fellow countryman, Erik Gundersen, who won a four-man run-off for second place.

Brown's study led Norwich on top

By Gerry Harrison

The only scoreless draw in the whole Today League programme on Saturday produced murmurs of frustration from the Luton membership and roars of exuberance from Norwich City's dressing room.

A hard-earned point at Kenilworth Road had put Norwich on top of the first division for only the second time in their 81 years (the other occasion was brief and in 1979), and manager Ken Brown reacted typically.

"Wow! Wonderful! Terrific! It's the first time it's happened to me anywhere. Not at West Ham, certainly not at Norwich. And we play West Ham next week. It couldn't be better."

Not all smiles on synthetic surface

An unbeaten away record and no goals conceded in the last five games, for a side which usually plays with two wingers and has spread the goals among seven players, are impressive statistics. But it wasn't all smiles on the synthetic surface. If the injured Mick Harford or suspended Brian Stein had been playing for Luton, they might have profited better from first-half dominance.

Brown would be the first to admit that Saturday's was not one of Norwich's better performances. They were mostly on the receiving end and had the goalkeeper, Beustend, to thank for their points. Luton's reserve strike force of Newell, North and Stein's younger brother, Mark, showed their experience by missing a number of chances.

But if Norwich defender Michael Phelan had put away two close-range chances in the second half, the Canaries could have been three points clear at the top. Phelan is part of Brown's rebuilding programme which began almost immediately after winning the 1985 Mibb Cup and before the spectre of relegation appeared. He is one of five players in the side who had never played in the first division before (and full-back Calverhouse had amassed only two appearances for Spurs).

The club boldly steered clear of blood-letting and gambled on keeping the players on first division wages and first division bonuses. It cost them a fortune but it kept the team together and they broke seven club records springing back to the first division.

The manager's main strengths, apart from his eternal cheerfulness, have been his timing and his coach. When Burnley were desperate for ready cash, he was there first to relieve them of their two best players, Phelan and Bignins. Grimsby had been refusing offers up to £250,000 for striker Kevin Drinkell, but when his contract expired, Brown was first in the queue to make probably his best signing, for £105,000.

Behind the scenes, coach Mel Machin, 13 years with the club, is an influential figure. Mick Channon, who has been a half-happy seasons with Norwich, says he is one of the best he has worked with. "Mel kicks their backsides and keeps them on the back."

Brown, who has been at Norwich since 1973, is 52 and plans to retire in three years' time, possibly to hand over to Machin.

Always play better on big occasions

A new stand costing £1.7m has been built at Carrow Road, paid for almost entirely with fire insurance money. The sale of Chris Woods and Dave Watson for offers nobody could have refused has left £1m available for transfers, a fact which won't make this week's negotiations with Brian Clough any easier as they try to buy defender Ian Butterworth from Forest after a month's loan period.

"People are saying 'important yet,'" says Brown. "It's true we haven't met any of the so-called big names, but we did very well against them last year in Cup matches and it was Wimbledon and Charlton who gave us most trouble last season."

"We've got West Ham, Spurs and Manchester United quite soon, all big tests, but our supporters will tell you we always play better on the big occasions."

"Yes, I am surprised at how well we've done so far. We are a young and comparatively inexperienced side but you can over-analyse these things. We try to play entertaining football. We've got players who are hungry and excited about being in the first division. And the squad is getting bigger and more competitive, which is good for me. Let's just enjoy ourselves and see what happens."

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